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HANKOW DROPS GENERAL CHIANG AS ARMY CHIEF

Arrest and Punishment of
Cantonese Commander Is
Ordered by Government

FENG YU-HSIANG
NAMED SUCCESSOR

Establishment of Government
at Nanking Confirmed by
Authoritative Sources

SHANGHAI, April 19 (AP)—A mandate dismissing General Chiang Kai-shek as Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese armies and ordering his arrest and punishment has been issued by the Cantonese Government at Hankow.

News of this development was received in messages from Hankow today. Two other mandates were issued, as follows:

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, formerly known as the "Christian general," is named Chiang's successor, with General Tang Seng-chi, Military Governor of Honan, as associate commander-in-chief.

The third mandate announces severance of relations with Nanking and Shanghai. General Tang is ordered to move his troops toward Nanking and attack Kai-shek.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's appointment dispels the hopes of the right wingers in the Kuomintang, or Cantonese political party, that he would not join the Hankow faction.

Establishment of a new government at Nanking by the adherents of Chiang Kai-shek is confirmed by authoritative Chinese sources. Its inauguration was started by a great mass meeting, at which several Chinese notables spoke, including Chiang.

Resolutions Adopted

Chiang emphasized three points: First, that the spirit of the revolution started by the late Sun Yat-sen against the Manchurian regime must continue to inspire the people.

Second, Nanking must be the capital for every reason, including the fact that the people must be shown that, despite recent events, the leaders were not afraid to establish the seat of government there.

Third, the people must never be governed by military cliques or foreign oppression.

Seven resolutions were adopted at the meeting:

1. The Government (Cantonese) must be moved to Nanking.

2. Those who party alignment was not clear must be expelled.

3. Abrogation of the unequal treaties with the powers.

4. The Kuomintang (Cantonese Political Party) must be "purified" by expelling its "Reds."

5. Establishment of three central banks, the chief one in Nanking.

6. Reorganization of the Kuomintang in Kiangsu Province (in which Shanghai is situated).

7. Organization of a provincial government for Kiangsu.

The first announced cabinet appointment was that of Ky Ying-fang as Finance Minister, succeeding T. V. Soong.

Preparing for Showdown

Meanwhile, owing to poor communication, news from Hankow is meagre. Vernacular newspaper reports say Chiang's opponents are preparing for a showdown, consolidating troops at strategic points in the belief that the only solution can be a military one.

Michael Borodin, adviser of the Cantonese Government, and others aver that Chiang owes his position entirely to the Left Wing members of the Kuomintang winning their way to the Yangtze with a minimum of fighting. Borodin is quoted as asserting that without the policies established by the so-called "Reds," the Nationalists would have remained.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

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Japan's New Premier



Underwood & Underwood
BARON TANAKA

BARON TANAKA FORMS CABINET

Japan May Adopt More Positive Policies on China and in Domestic Affairs

TOKYO, Japan, April 19 (AP)—

Baron Tanaka, head of the Seiyukai Party, was engaged today in forming a new cabinet to succeed the Wakatsuki Ministry, which resigned after the Privy Council had rejected the Government's decision to give substantial assistance to the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., known also as the Bank of Formosa. He announced his decision to accept the task this morning.

General optimism was manifested, the belief being expressed that Baron Tanaka would adopt more positive policies, both as concerns China and domestic affairs.

Bank Affairs Minimalized

The difficulties of the Bank of Taiwan do not seem to be causing the commotion which was expected, in Tokyo, this being attributed in financial circles to the action of the Bank of Japan in rendering financial aid in the emergency.

Reports gathered by the newspaper, Asahi, indicate that uneasiness is spreading over the country, all the banks studying methods to cope with the situation. No runs on banks have been reported, probably because all the banks have announced readiness to assist each other in the event of runs. One bank near Kyoto closed, but it is a small institution and did not affect the situation.

It was announced that the main office of the Taiwan Bank, in Taipei, Formosa, which was to have been closed with the other branches of the bank, today, will remain open. Rengo, the Japanese news agency, had reliable information that the Bank of Japan was sending from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 yen in the form of loans to the main office in Taipei.

Loans Unsecured

The Bank of Taiwan, which was established in 1899 with a paid-up capital of 52,500,000 yen, and maintained branches throughout Japan, China, India, England and the United States, has assets at the present time totalling 890,000,000 yen and liabilities amounting to the same figure. It is understood that loans figuring in the assets, include more than 300,000,000 yen, practically unsecured, loaned to Suzuki & Co., the great importing and exporting firm which announced suspension recently.

Baron Tanaka has held the portfolio of Minister of War in three Cabinets. He has been leader of the Seiyukai since 1925. The party has had a powerful place in political affairs in Japan at times in the past, but when Baron Tanaka became its head, it was not as influential as formerly. Since that time, however, it has been gaining strength steadily.

Leveler of Class Distinctions

make the social occasion that it is. The tickets are later to be redeemed for a cash to be spent on the memorial, which probably will be in the nature of a plaque in his honor placed in post-office corridor.

Flow of Social Feeling

Probably nothing at Mount Holyoke has done more to create friendships and start a fine flow of social feeling than the coming of two girls who had never seen each other, spying Dishmop at the same minute, would fall to chatting about the dog, laughing at his tricks, and go off feeling as if they had been friends for a lifetime. Visiting celebrities, walking with dignity through post-office corridor and looked upon with respectful awe by the students, would stop to pat the funny and companionable little dog—and soon a dozen girls were discovering that the great man had a dog at home, too, and would be perched around him in informal attitudes, joyously exchanging anecdotes about pets.

"That," said Hugh Walpole, when he visited Mount Holyoke and was greeted by Dishmop, "that is the dirtiest dog I have ever seen, but quite charming." Before Hugh Walpole was through exchanging friendly salutations with Dishmop, most of the student body felt thoroughly acquainted and at home with their distinguished visitor.

Remembering Mr. Walpole's appreciation of Dishmop, and his remarks about the inevitable damage a silky white coat sustains in a day's busy career on campus, great plans were made to give Dishmop a thorough scrubbing before presenting him to the next visitor.

Dishmop was more than a social asset at Mount Holyoke College. He furnished point and drama to almost every class function. At one time the classes used to have battles over him. One group of girls would catch him and decorate him with their class colors. The appearance of Dishmop thus adorned was a signal for the rival class to start elaborate stratagems to get him away.

Moment of Excitement
The appearance of Dishmop in a different set of colors would be a moment of great excitement—all the wearers of those colors cheering wildly. Finally, however, Dishmop was sent out on the campus all washed and silky, tied with a huge bow of Mount Holyoke blue. This was a signal that all squabbles over Dishmop were henceforth buried; for now he belonged to the whole campus, and the property of the whole campus he has remained ever since.

For any really elaborate function, (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

C. H. DE MAR WINS B. A. A. MARATHON FOR FIFTH TIME

J. C. Miles, Last Year's Winner, Drops Out at South Framingham

By the Associated Press

Clarence H. De Mar, Melrose Post, 90, American Legion, won the thirty-first annual Boston Athletic Association Marathon run this afternoon in 2h. 40m. 22 1/4 s. It was the fifth time he had won the event.

Under a summer sun with the temperature close to 80 the field of runners in the thirty-first annual Marathon of the Boston A. A. got away from the mark in Hopkinton at noon today. Out of a record-breaking entry list of 196 there were 159 who actually started on the run of 26 miles, 385 yards to Boston.

A light southwest breeze favored the runners. John C. Miles of Sydney Mines, N. S., last year's winner and Clarence H. De Mar of Melrose, the veteran who has won the event four times, were bunched with the rest as they got away. An immense crowd lined the road.

De Mar, taking the lead earlier in the race than in his custom, went out ahead at the South Framingham railroad station, about five miles from the start. Closely grouped behind him were David Fagerlund, Finnish-American A. C., New York; Clifford Bricker, Galt, Ont.; Miles and James P. Henigan, Dorchester Club, in that order. De Mar's time to this point was 32m. 17 3/4 s.

Miles Drops Out
Miles dropped out of the race after leaving South Framingham. His reason for quitting could not be learned at first. He was driven away in an automobile.

De Mar and Henigan were running side by side in the lead as they reached Natick, nine miles from the start. A hundred yards behind were Karl Koski, New York, and Fagerlund, while a quarter of a mile back came Bricker. The leaders' time to Natick was 54m. 32 3/4 s.

Apparently Miles had been temporarily overcome by the heat, which also affected many of the other runners who dropped out along this stretch. It was learned that Miles was being taken back to Boston.

At Wellesley Square, two miles farther along a throng of Wellesley College girls watched De Mar flash by in indisputed lead. His time was 1h. 13m. Henigan was close behind, followed in order by Karl Koski, Fagerlund and Silas McEllan, Windsor, N. S.

W. J. Kennedy, the Portchester, (Continued on Page 4B, Column 5)

President of Greece Presents Resignation

By the Associated Press

ADAMANT KONDURIOTIS presented his resignation as President of Greece, yesterday, but agreed to carry on provisionally when requested to do so by the Premier, General Kondylis. The Premier pointed out that a serious situation would be created if he insisted on resigning at the present time.

The President's action is attributed to personal reasons, although it is known he has been encouraged over the delay of the coalition Cabinet in settling vital outstanding questions.

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Listen, My Children, Here's "Paul Revere"



START OF THE ANNUAL RIDE TO LEXINGTON
Staff Sgt. Alfred Towers, Headquarters Detachment, First Squadron, 110th Cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard, as Paul Revere, Who Carried the Message Presented by Mayor Nichols From North Square to Lexington.

D. A. R. Congress Reports Year of High Achievement

Americanization Work Has Been One of Major Activities—Fund for Hall Now \$453,499

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19—All the reports made to the Thirty-sixth Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, indicate that it is in a highly prosperous condition, both as to numbers, finances, and activities.

The largest project now before the organization is the erection of Constitutional Hall, a building that will contain an assembly room with a seating capacity of about 4000 and a library which it is hoped to make the most complete genealogical library in the country.

In presenting the report of the Constitutional Hall finance committee, Mrs. Edith Scott Magna of Massachusetts said that it was a 100 per cent report—that is, every State had responded, including chapters in the Philippines, Hawaii, China, Paris, London, Cuba, Alaska, and Panama.

Growing Interest Shown
The Philippines and Hawaii have paid for their chairs, Alaska has pledged a chair, Shanghai has partly paid for one and London has forwarded a sum of money. Cuba reports a growing interest and Paris has a \$50 payment on a chair. The selling of public feet of foundation at \$1 a cubic foot has netted \$5799.

Chairs have been taken by the national society, by the American International College at Springfield, Mass., and by the National Society Patriotic Women of America. A chair and a box have been taken by the National Officers' Club. Altogether \$453,499 has been received for the hall.

The building would be completed at an early date.

Bonds of various denominations will be sold to make up the requisite amount. Mrs. Brouseau said there was every reason to believe that the building would be completed at an early date.

The report of Mrs. Adam M. Wyant of Pennsylvania, treasurer-general, showed receipts for the year of \$2,634,995.55 and a remainder from the preceding year of \$16,911.22. Expenditures amounted to \$2,558,929.65, leaving at present \$140,977.12. The investments of the organization total about \$1,500,000, mostly in bonds. Many thousands of dollars were expended on educational work, especially in backward localities, and much on Americanization work.

The entire body of delegates and members rose to their feet at the evening session as a tribute to President Coolidge, whose letter commending the society for its firm support of the American Government, was read from the platform.

"They stand for the Constitution and the flag," said President Coolidge's letter, "they believe in adequate military defense and represent the principles that have made this country free and prosperous. They always are on the alert to point out the difference between license and liberty, the destruction of our institutions and the promotion of human welfare. For all of this patriotic work they are entitled to the approbation of all loyal Americans."

Share in International Work
Princess Cantacuzene, a member of the society and granddaughter of President Grant, declared that women now have a large share in the making of international relations. Since they have the vote in this country they are no longer mere homemakers, but are aiding their communities, working in the state and to help the world. In these troubled times women must be wise and helpful. From Asia we hear the murmur of Bolshevism, which attacked Europe and now is trying to operate here. Women want peace, but not at the sacrifice of honor or American ideals.

"As women in America have the vote, here are some of the things they can do to help stabilize international relations. They may put those in power whom they can truly trust; they can form the right kind of public opinion and they can, by the force of their potential major-

ities, influence candidates to think properly on national questions."

The Princess expressed the belief that it would be some time before women in diplomacy reached the professional height of men, but expressed the view that a time would come when American women would be ambassadors at world capitals.

"But they must have adequate preparation," warned Princess Cantacuzene, "and a thorough understanding of the people of other lands. For as we acquire such understanding we will find that we are less harsh in our judgments. We who respect our own countries, flag and laws, must respect the loyalty and patriotism of other countries in regard to theirs."

"The greatest of all ways that American women can help is to think of our own ideals and to help the world to settle its disagreements and to build better foundations of real peace."

The youth of our country must be taught that loyalty to our flag does not mean rudeness to the flags of other countries, but we have a right to thorough loyalty to the principles of this nation.

Ambassador from Belgium
"Women are most open to the attacks of propaganda and fall an easy prey to false visions of eternal prosperity and peace through the elimination of all armament and national defense. Sanity shows that we must keep adequately prepared for defense. America never has been aggressive, but it realizes it must keep its patriotism high and keep democracy safe from attacks from any quarter."

Princess Cantacuzene declared that she had found a friendly feeling for the United States on her last visit to Europe. "To serve the world well," she affirmed, "we must have the United States secure and strong at home, so we can stretch out hands of world fellowship."

Baron de Cartier, Ambassador from Belgium, expressed the good will of the diplomatic corps of which he is a member, toward the society and toward the American Government, because his wife's ancestors took part in the Boston Tea Party.

"Although my own direct ancestors," said the Ambassador, "did not have the honor of being comrades with your forefathers, many of my fellow countrymen have a part both in the early settlement of your colonies and in the Revolution which led to the founding of your great nation."

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Baron de Cartier, Ambassador

MEXICAN QUOTA APPLICATION IS ISSUE IN TEXAS

Meeting Is Called to Plan Opposition—Congressional Delegation Split

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A conference in Texas to discuss the Mexican immigration problem has already split the Texas delegation in the House of Representatives and is likely to throw the whole matter into public discussion in view of the determination of one group to press in the next Congress a law applying the immigration quota system to Mexicans as well as Europeans.

The conference has been called to meet in Austin, Tex., late in April and signals the opening of a contest by a considerable element in the southwest to forestall expected exclusion of Mexicans. Congressmen, union officials, the Southwest Chamber of Commerce and San Antonio and business men will attend the conference, which is frankly designed to stiffen opposition to more rigid immigration regulations. Each representative from Texas has been invited.

It is now disclosed that the Texas delegation in Congress is split on the subject, with members asserting that a majority favor the resolution of J. C. Box (D.), Representative from Texas, introduced in the last Congress proposing that Mexico should come under the quota provisions.

Eugene Black (D.), another Texas Representative, has now issued a statement supporting the Box resolution. He declares he will not attend the Austin meeting which is called to "discuss ways and means of modifying the present restrictions on Mexican immigration" because he is "not in sympathy with the plan and purpose of the meeting."

In a written statement, he bases his objection on social and economic reasons, pointing out the racial dissimilarity between Mexicans and Americans. It is said at Mr. Black's office that a large number—perhaps a majority—of the 18 Texas representatives favor the Box resolution.

The Austin meeting is regarded here as the start in a lively contest over the proposed extension of the Immigration Act.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; W. W. Husband, formerly Commissioner of Immigration, and now Assistant Secretary, and Harry E. Hull, present commissioner, have all decided in favor of Mexican immigration restriction.

The percentage of Mexican immigration has been growing very rapidly since cheap European labor was shut off. In the fiscal year 1926, the number of 45,000 were admitted. On the other hand, employers of Mexican labor in the southwest charge that the supply of cheap Mexican labor is necessary in border states, particularly at harvest time and as cotton pickers.

Mexicans are scattered in the United States along the border from Los Angeles as far north as Colorado. The census shows 103,000 Mexicans in the United States in 1920; 476,676 in 1926; and since that

time the number has been increasing rapidly, making them a major immigration problem.

Has Lowest Wage

The Immigration Commission made a study of the Mexican immigrant. His wage was found to be the lowest of that paid any laborer on maintenance-of-way railroad work, being 25 per cent less than that of the Japanese. The commission reported that where they have settled in colonies, as for example in Los Angeles, the Mexican quarters are usually by far the poorest in the city.

In Los Angeles, the commission's inquiries showed that their family incomes are the smallest, the standards of living lowest, their lack of thrift the greatest of all immigrant groups investigated. Approximately \$8 per month was the cost of subsistence among the railway laborers.

The commission found the Mexicans not easily assimilated. They are said to have poor educational facilities at home and apparently in the United States, where opportunities are furnished, they do not like to attend school. The large percentage of illiterates was marked as noteworthy.

Of those investigated by the commission, only 50.58 per cent reported that they could read or write. Moreover it was said that they learn English very slowly, less than 14 per cent of those investigated speaking English. Of those who had resided in the United States less than five years, only 7 per cent could speak English.

SYMPHONY LEADER GETS YEAR'S LEAVE

Appreciation of Mr. Stokowski's Services Is Expressed

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 14 (Special Correspondence)—Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia orchestra since the season of 1912 has received a year's leave of absence from the directors of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association.

His successor or successors next season, for there may be several guest conductors in place of one person appointed for the year, will be selected by Mr. Stokowski and the board of directors. There has been a great amount of discussion as to whether Mr. Stokowski will return to Philadelphia at the close of his leave.

His contract with the orchestra has several years to run and he is expected to return at the beginning of the season of 1928-29.

At a meeting of the board of directors a few days ago the following minutes were recorded: "The board of directors of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association and the individual members thereof, desire to record their deep appreciation of the splendid service which Mr. Stokowski has rendered during the past season, and to express their sincere hope that he will be able to resume his duties as conductor on October 1, 1928."

DRIFT OF FISHES IS SHOWN BY 500 CASTAWAY BOTTLES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Journal of the Marine Biological Association reports the results of a test started in July, 1924, when 500 sealed bottles were cast into the English Channel to ascertain, among other things, "the movements of the channel currents and their effect on the drift of fishes and fish food."

Several of the bottles, after traveling 700 miles through the North Sea at an average speed of six miles a day, were picked up on Scandinavian shores. One bottle covered 1440 miles in 190 days at "the amazing all-over speed of some 7 1/2 miles a day." The Daily Herald commenting editorially at the slow peregrinations of these "ocean tortoises," remarks:

"In this age of sea-speed, when ocean greyhounds cross the Atlantic in a few days and the ends of the earth can be reached in as many weeks, it is pleasant to learn that there are still some craft afloat, not registered at Lloyd's, which take easy, drifting with the wind and tide."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, probably light rain late tonight and Wednesday; rising temperatures; fresh south winds. Southern New England: Cloudy, probably rain tonight and Wednesday; rising temperatures; fresh south winds, probably becoming strong.

Northern New England: Cloudy, probably followed by rain tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder; fresh south winds; moderate south winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany .. 52 .. Memphis .. 70

Atlantic City .. 48 .. Montreal .. 53

Buffalo .. 44 .. Nantucket .. 52

Calgary .. 44 .. New York .. 46

Chicago .. 48 .. Philadelphia .. 52

Denver .. 34 .. Portland, Me. .. 42

Des Moines .. 40 .. San Francisco .. 45

Eastport .. 40 .. St. Louis .. 44

Galveston .. 74 .. St. Paul .. 44

Hatfield .. 40 .. Tampa .. 44

Havana .. 16 .. Seattle .. 44

Jacksonville .. 72 .. Washington .. 54

Kansas City .. 46 ..

Los Angeles .. 58

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:52 p. m.; Wednesday, 1 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:59 p. m.

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PRESIDENT ASKS MORE CARE AT RAIL CROSSINGS

Message to Safety Council Stresses Duty of Public and of Railroads

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 19.—President Coolidge calls on the people and the railroads of the Nation to exercise greater caution at highway grade crossings. His appeal is contained in a letter to Thomas H. Carrow, chairman of the safety section of the American Railway Association, read at the opening meeting here of the section's seventh annual convention. Safety men from railroads of the United States and Canada are attending.

"The safety section of the American Railway Association, is endeavoring to lessen the number of fatalities and injuries at railroad-highway crossings throughout our land, is occupied with an important and creditable task," the President stated. "The loss of 2492 persons, and injuries to 6991 others, in the year-1926 in crossing accidents demonstrates the need of more care and caution."

"Unquestionably the railroads must be required to give ample warning of the approach of trains to highway crossings, and throw around the highway traveler at such crossings suitable safeguards appropriate to the volume of traffic."

"With equal force there must be public recognition of the need of a very high degree of care on the part of motorists approaching and passing over railroad crossings. If that care which prudence dictates is exercised at crossings by all users of highways, then we shall surely curb the increasing tragedies. The influence of that care and prudence will also be reflected in reducing the vast number of street and highway casualties with which we are afflicted."

"It is my earnest wish that all motorists and all railroad executives that skill, judgment and caution which assures safety at grade crossings. May your labors in directing attention to the hazards at crossings be rewarded with gratifying results."

Richard H. Alshon, president of the American Railway Association, recalled to the safety men that three years ago they set a goal of reduction of accidents to employees by 35 per cent in 1926 and he announced that in these three years they have cut accidents 19 per cent, "with four years to go."

Speaking of grade crossings, he continued: "The railroads of this country have given and are giving serious consideration to this subject and are constantly doing everything within their power to bring about increased safety at highway crossings."

Mr. Alshon pointed out further that "a greater realization on the part of the motorist that he too must co-operate with the railroad and use increased care in approaching and passing over such crossings is necessary. If this is done there can be but little doubt that a reduction in grade crossing fatalities will be brought about."

HANKOW DROPS GENERAL CHIANG

(Continued from Page 1)

Indifferent, "the revolution of Marshal Chang Tso-lin (the Manchurian warlord and chief of the Northern Alliance) ceasing to be a revolution and becoming nothing more than another campaign by the warlord with exalted ideas of himself."

Funds Commandeered

It is learned that at the Nanking meeting T. V. Soong, Nationalist Finance Minister, and Sun-tou, member of the central executive committee, were dismissed by the committee of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first President of the Chinese Republic. It is known that both men were unpopular with Chiang Kai-shek.

Soong, in a statement to the press, declared he had advanced 30,000,000 yen to Chiang, who had given no accounting. Soong was sent to Shanghai recently to reform the finances of the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu.

A wireless message from Nanking says looking is continuing on the premises of the International Export Company, whose losses are estimated at 10,000,000 taels. Estimates of other British and American losses are given as 10,000,000 taels. The Nationalists, according to the message, have commandeered the customs funds, having already taken 20,000,000 taels.

A. I. Rykoff Defends Soviet Action in China

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

MOSCOW, April 19.—"The great powers desire to involve us in the war in China, but we shall not fall into the trap of provocation. For our behavior in China we'll answer only before the Chinese people," declared A. I. Rykoff, amid applause, during a two-hour speech explaining the Soviet international position at the opening of the All-Union Soviet Congress, which immediately followed the All-Russian Congress.

Mr. Rykoff predicted that continued intervention in China would lead to a world war with its theater the Pacific Ocean.

Defending the Soviet action in China he declared that Michael Borodin did not represent the Soviet Government and pointed out that British and American advisers could be found in China and Persia.

Attacking the League of Nations as the instrument of a few great powers which created "pacifist illusions," Mr. Rykoff denied that the Soviet refusal to participate in the work of the League could be attributed to aggressiveness, declaring: "We are quite prepared to support any sincere pacifist movement and should advocate radical anti-war measures, including the abolition of military industries. We spend on armament only half what Russia spent before the war and there is a single branch of military technique in which foreign states could not surpass our resources and means."

Situation in Hankow

HANKOW, April 19 (AP)—Although the Nationalist organs point out that Hankow is peaceful at the present time, foreign observers believe that a dangerous situation exists. It has been reported by foreigners that when they complain against attacks, the police refuse to make arrests.

The American Consul-General, Frank P. Lockhart, has opened his home to Americans and about 25 of them are staying there. British and French nationals are living on ships. Many wealthy Chinese are leaving.

The Municipal Council has approved a 10 per cent tax on the budget, which totals 280,000 taels, for the "welfare of the laboring population."

Radicals in Armed Parade

CANTON, April 19 (AP)—Serious fighting continued here today owing to the determination of moderate Cantonese troops under Gen. Li Chai-sun to disarm radical elements. The radicals insisted on staging an armed parade and anti-foreign gathering and the fighting ensued.

ANNOUNCE DISSOLUTION OF QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

QUEBEC, Que., April 19 (AP)—The voters of the Province of Quebec will go to the polls on May 16 for election of the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly of the Province. Dissolution of the Sixteenth Assembly was announced today, following a meeting of the Liberal Cabinet of L. A. Taschereau, Premier. Nominations will be held on May 2.

No political significance is attached to the forthcoming election. The last Legislature has run its course of four years, the previous election having been held on Feb. 9, 1923.

The stamping of the parties at present follows:

Liberals 62, Conservatives 20; Labor 1; vacant 2. Total 85.

Mr. Taschereau succeeded Sir Lomer Gouin as Premier of Quebec on July 8, 1920, when Sir Lomer resigned. The leader of the Conservative opposition party is Arthur Sauvé, of Two Mountains, Que.

WORKERS GET GOLF COURSE

ENDICOTT, N. Y. (AP)—George F. Johnson has announced the gift of an 18-hole golf course for the use of his 14,000 shoe factory employees, holding that if golf is good for business and professional men it should be good for factory workers.

PRESIDENT PUTS END TO RUMORS

Mr. Hoover's Service in His Department Characterized as Invaluable

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, was praised at the White House for his past and present achievements in government service, the eulogy apparently putting to an end rumors of a misunderstanding between President Coolidge and his Cabinet officer.

The development was the outgrowth of a casual remark at a previous gathering of the press with the spokesman of the White House, when it was declared for Mr. Coolidge that Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, had no intention of resigning, and that even if he did, Mr. Hoover would not be named to take his place. The unexpected and unexplained raising of Mr. Hoover's name in the form of this denial caused widespread comment. The feeling in some quarters that a slight had been intended was not allayed by the invitation extended to Mr. Hoover, while in New York, to return and partake of one of the presidential breakfasts. This Mr. Hoover did, but no word was spoken by Mr. Coolidge of the incident.

It had been predicted that Mr. Coolidge would clarify his previous remark at the next conference at the White House. Following this comment, it was significant that Mr. Hoover cancelled his usual press conference at the Department of Commerce, which under ordinary circumstances would have been held two hours before the White House meeting.

It is now said for Mr. Coolidge that he supposed Mr. Hoover's record of service was known so well at home and abroad that nothing he could say would detract from it. Mr. Hoover's work in the Department of Commerce is so valuable and prominent that he is increasingly valued for his position in the Cabinet that he is willing to accept Mr. Hoover's present place, however, is of great importance and of constantly increasing importance. Under Mr. Hoover's direction and energy, it was added, the value of the Commerce Department has greatly increased. For this reason it was implied, rather than stated, he would not be changed to another position.

STUDENTS PLAN DOG MEMORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

of a certain type, Dishmop was indispensable. Two years ago the Senators, for their annual Play Day held a country fair on the campus, to which they all came dressed as old-fashioned country characters, some of them even driving resurrected old gigs.

The most important feature of the occasion was the unveiling of the civic statue. There stood a great sheeted structure, held down firmly by half a dozen girls, while one of the most popular of the student leaders, dressed as a mayor, in a tall black silk hat, made a long speech about the services of the district gulshod farm now to be unveiled to the college community.

Every now and then the veiled statue would shiver and wiggle; now and then an inquiring little nose would be thrust out under the sheet, and the leader of the proposed statue would reach the height of his eloquence, the sheets were withdrawn.

PLANT TO EMPLOY 25,000

ST. LOUIS—Work on the St. Louis plant of the General Electric Company, which eventually will employ 25,000 men, is to have an annual payroll of \$30,000,000, is to be started within the next two years. The last obstacle to commencing work on the plant was removed when the city approved the closing of a strip of street in the vicinity of the proposed plant. It was specified that work must be started within the next two years.

PORTUGUESE DENY RUMORS OF UNREST

LIBRION, Port., April 19 (AP)—Measures to insure repression of reports such as have been spread recently in an attempt to disturb peace of the country, were discussed at an extraordinary ministerial council yesterday. Under the measures persons spreading false reports or distributing subversive propaganda would be subject to summary judgment and heavy fines. Two persons suspected of conspiracy were arrested this morning.

Rumors that all was not well within the Portuguese Government prompted the authorities to issue an official statement Saturday saying that absolute solidarity existed among the members of the Government for the maintenance of order, and that the Republic had the unconditional support of the army. "President Carmona," the statement added, "today (Saturday) paid a personal visit to the commanders of the Lisbon garrison and was assured of loyalty to the Government by all."

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ITALY STANDS ON TIRANA TREATY

Conflict With Yugoslavia
Over Albania Takes Serious
Turn—French Attitude

By SIRLEY HUDDLESTON
By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

PARIS, April 19.—The Italo-Yugoslav conflict which appeared less acute has taken another serious turn in consequence of the intransigent attitude of the Italian Government, and as it would seem impossible to conduct satisfactory direct negotiations between the two countries, it is again proposed that the assistance of the League of Nations be invoked. Further difficulties arise and warnings are given to France, which is ready to support League action that Italy will not accept the intervention of the Geneva organization.

Thus a delicate diplomatic situation arises. It is not necessary to exaggerate the tension as indicating the possibility of hostilities. That extreme may safely be ruled out. Yet the solution of the problem cannot be seen and the Balkanic horizon is clouded. Without taking up sides in the dispute over Albania, it would certainly seem here that while Yugoslavia is ready to admit international arbitration, Italy will have neither an inquiry nor a League discussion.

Benio Mussolini, the Italian Prime Minister, stands firm on the Tirana Treaty, which gives an Italian protectorate to Albania. It is awkward for the powers to protest, because they, perhaps unwisely, recognized special Italian rights in Albania in 1921. The Tirana Treaty goes further, but it is the logical outcome of the allied decision. The arguments against calling a meeting of the League are that Italy will undoubtedly repudiate its authority, and the League would lose prestige, or, if the League insists, Italy will quit Geneva.

The Qual d'Orsay counsels patience and is endeavoring to employ its good offices on both sides of the Adriatic. Confidence is placed, too, in British influence. It is urged that Signor Mussolini began the Albanian enterprise last year, feeling sure of British support after his Leghorn interview with Sir Austen Chamberlain. But England has pressed Signor Mussolini, contrary to his expectation, for assurances of independence and territorial integrity of Albania.

Signor Mussolini is hesitating and in spite of the Italian declaration which limits direct negotiations, it is in this direction that the hope of an early settlement of the controversy lies. Alarm is expressed in some quarters lest the discussion of the Tirana Treaty which violates the League of Nations covenant should stimulate discussion on many other treaties which violate, more or less, the idea of a general league without particular alliances.

REVOLT SPREADING IN SPANISH ZONE

Consolidation of Rifian and
Jebala Tribes Effected

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

TANGIER, April 19.—The insurrection in the Spanish zone is spreading. Storm damage, estimated at \$10,000,000, including the loss of the Spanish war material and the wrecking of troop debarkation ports at Alhucemas and elsewhere, has cut off communications between advanced forces and the rear. Consolidation of the Rifian and Jebala tribes has already been effected under the leadership of Moulay Hamid Elbeggar, who is regarded as the successor of Abd-el-Krim. The dissident tribes are well

EUROPE'S GAIN IN CO-OPERATION REVIEWED IN CARNEGIE REPORT

British, French and German Foreign Ministers Are Com-
mended for Efforts by Dr. Butler—Powers Are
Warned Against Policy of Coercion in China

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19.—Commendation of Sir Austen Chamberlain, Aristide Briand, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann for what they have done in European peace, and a warning to the powers not to attempt any coercion of the Chinese people are outstanding features of the annual report by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which has just been made public. Dr. Butler declared that the Government of Great Britain "has steadily supported every movement and every tendency toward the solution of political and economic problems that are in their origin and essence those of continental Europe." He referred to improved conditions in central and western Europe and declared that the relations between France and Germany showed a notable improvement "under the steady and clear-headed guidance of Dr. Stresemann and M. Briand," and have "grown closer month by month and are leading to new and notable forms of co-operation in more fields than one."

Referring to China, Dr. Butler asserted that "no one of the more advanced peoples can afford to permit itself to attempt to coerce the Chinese people." When treaty engagements are found to be outgrown and distasteful to the present leaders of Chinese opinion, the provisions "should and must be changed," he said, "but in orderly fashion and by the free accord of the contracting parties."

"The people of the United States stand in a peculiar relation, geographically, economically and politically, to the republics of Central and South America," he continued. "Their first aim should be to understand those republics, to grasp their modes of thought and to seek intercourse with them on a plane of mutual understanding and respect."

TORONTO PAYS LOW SALARIES

Ontario Education Association
Discusses Position of
Teaching Profession

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

TORONTO, April 19 (Special).—The sixty-sixth meeting of the Ontario Educational Association being held here is a record as far as attendance is concerned. The first social activity was that of the Alumni Federation of the University and Victoria College Alumnae Association, who gave a tea to the graduates of the university attending the convention.

Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons, who is to have spoken on the "Diamond Jubilee of the Confederation of Canada," has informed the association that he will be unable to attend. His place on the program will be taken by Mr. Justice Riddell, who will speak on "Canada and the British Empire."

The condition of city colleges and high schools of commerce was described as a disgrace to Toronto by E. H. Tuke, principal of Halesbury, speaking at a meeting of the executives of the Toronto Secondary School Teachers' Federation in the Queen's Hotel.

Dr. Tuke's remarks were prompted by the comment of a report of A. D. Rowe's special committee on overcrowding, which, in a review of conditions all over the Province, states that the situation was bound to be most acute in the city of Toronto. Toronto delegates explained that this was due to the difficulty of keeping up the building program, and told of the portable and other makeshift buildings which were being used.

The Halesbury principal then stated that in former times many teachers from the small villages and towns sought appointments to positions in Toronto because salaries and working conditions were better. This was no longer true, he declared. "Toronto," he said, "now has shacks for classrooms, badly overcrowded classes and lower initial and maximum salaries than are being paid in several other places in the Province. The whole situation is a disgrace to the city."

Among the reports received was that of the general secretary, E. H. Henry, who gave the membership of the federation as now standing at 2215, a new record. By a resolution the federation declared itself much interested in the Province-wide oral examination in secondary schools. The chairman of the special vocational committee, Dr. H. W. Bryan, reported much progress in the development of a vocational branch of the federation.

At the noon luncheon A. J. Hubbard, school inspector, formerly an official of the federation, was guest of honor. He spoke in the highest terms of the accomplishments of the federation and of the loyalty and devotion to duty of Ontario's secondary teachers.

E. A. Miller, principal of the Central Collegiate, endorsed and commended the action of the Women Teachers' Federation in withdrawing its invitation to Miss Agnes Macphail, the only Canadian woman member of Parliament, to address them at the Ontario Educational Association Convention. In a report prepared for presentation to the Board of Education, it was stated by Mr. Miller that 40 per cent of the students entering the local colleges continued through the fifth year. The report shows that last year the three colleges had a total enrollment of 2059 students, an increase of 50 over the previous year.

AMERICANS ACTIVE AT GENEVA SESSIONS

Their Assistance Has Been
Given on Many Conferences

GENEVA (Special Correspondence).—During the week commencing on Monday next, three international conferences will be held here, in two of which American representatives will participate. The supervisory commission, which is concerned with the interior working of the League, will also meet.

On May 4 one of the most constructive commissions of recent days, namely, that on international economics, will assemble; it was for the purpose of sending an American representative to this meeting that President Coolidge recently asked Congress for funds and authority.

On June 15 the twelfth session of the Permanent Court of International Justice will be held. Owing to the fact that the conditions attached to United States adherence to the court have been finally settled, the United States has no voice in the composition, construction or administration of the court.

The dilemma which confronts the more advanced and better ordered nations is how to maintain their relations with those peoples that are not so well ordered and not so advanced without appearing on the one hand to patronize, or on the other, to control them. A nation need not be democratic in order to be proud. A less advanced people may well resent, and deeply resent, what looks like either patronage or control on the part of a more powerful and better ordered neighbor.

"It is in this part of the field of international relations that tact, human sympathy and accurate knowledge are of vital importance." "The chief points of difficulty and of danger to peace throughout the world are found in the inability of governments and in the incomplete political education of some of the independent and self-governing peoples. There is no greater fallacy than to suppose that of all peoples, wherever situated and of whatever background, are equally competent for orderly self-government."

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The dilemma which confronts the more advanced and better ordered nations is how to maintain their relations with those peoples that are not so well ordered and not so advanced without appearing on the one hand to patronize, or on the other, to control them. A nation need not be democratic in order to be proud. A less advanced people may well resent, and deeply resent, what looks like either patronage or control on the part of a more powerful and better ordered neighbor.

"It is in this part of the field of international relations that tact, human sympathy and accurate knowledge are of vital importance." "The chief points of difficulty and of danger to peace throughout the world are found in the inability of governments and in the incomplete political education of some of the independent and self-governing peoples. There is no greater fallacy than to suppose that of all peoples, wherever situated and of whatever background, are equally competent for orderly self-government."

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There's Music in the Air A-Plenty, But Few Speeches at Convention

However, Federation Finds Time to Tell of Progress
Among 300,000 Members at Chicago Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 19.—Young musicians, the boy practicing his violin and the girl at her piano lessons, are being recruited in impressive numbers by the National Federation of Music Clubs, officers of the association reported as they opened the largest biennial meeting in their club history.

Since the last convention, 1137 new junior musical clubs have been formed, said Miss Julia E. Williams, who presided at "junior day" observations which preceded the formal opening of the sessions. This means that about 200,000 boys and girls are being encouraged to develop musically, she explained.

Enlistment of the children in clubs and promotion of contests for junior members and young artists is a vital part of the work of this federation, which numbers about 300,000, said Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley, president.

"The federation is trying to build audiences that demand better music," she said, defining its objective. Children, she feels, if protected from other influences, grow naturally to want good music.

"As soon as we give children something interesting and vital," she continued, "they rise to it very quickly. They don't require the sensational, but are open to the beautiful and imaginative. It is only the jaded

FULL TEXT OF MARSHALL NOTE REPLYING TO GOVERNOR SMITH

Renewed Correspondence Touches on Question of Possibility of Conflict of Authority Between Church and State

An Associated Press dispatch from New York, printed yesterday in The Christian Science Monitor, summarized the rejoinder of Charles C. Marshall to the letter of Gov. Alfred E. Smith explaining his attitude relative to the possibility of conflict of authority between church and state. The full text of Mr. Marshall's letter follows:

New York, April 18, 1927
Honorable Alfred E. Smith,
Sir:

A copy of your answer to my open letter in the Atlantic Monthly for April was brought to me by members of the press today. A substantial copy of it had already appeared in a newspaper, as you know, and had been brought to my notice on Saturday. I beg to submit this reply.

With your customary directness you make a disclaimer for yourself of the convictions imputed by me to Roman Catholics in my open letter. Had you stopped with that disclaimer, this reply would be superfluous, but you say that you are a Roman Catholic as far as you know. The convictions I imputed I supported by citations from the encyclical letters of Pope Pius XIII. You repudiate my citations as inaccurate and as detached from a necessary context. This is a matter of opinion and I cannot yield to your claim in the matter. The encyclical letters are accessible and if nothing else has been accomplished by our controversy than to secure the careful reading by the American public, it is enough.

I cannot allow to pass unnoticed your charge that I am not a Catholic and your statement that the convictions imputed are not held by the American Roman Catholics as far as you know. As a public official, you must know the common teaching of your church now being disseminated in high schools, academies and colleges throughout the land. That teaching, I submit, confirms the convictions I imputed touching the irreconcilability of the status and the claim (the policy) of the Roman Catholic Church with American constitutional principles.

Question of Church Policy.
That is the subject of my inquiry: not, as you persist in declaring, faith, or religion, or dogma, but doctrine, teaching and policy. I have submitted a question of institutional principle and of public law, now present and exigent among us and its discussion cannot and should not be screened or shunted by the cry of religious controversy.

I quote from the "Manual of Christian Doctrine," published by John Joseph McVey (Philadelphia, 1926) under the imprimatur of Archbishop Dougherty, now Cardinal. The book is stated in its preface to be a Manual of Religious Instruction not only in the Novitiate and Scholasticate of Teaching Congregations, but also in high schools, academies and colleges. It is now in the forty-eighth edition. I insert, for obvious reasons, the words parenthesized.

"In what order or respect is the state subordinate to the (Roman Catholic) Church?" Ans. "In the spiritual order and in all things relating to that order."

"What right has the Pope in virtue of this supremacy?" Ans. "The right to annul those laws or acts of a government that would injure the salvation of souls or attack the natural rights of citizens."

"What more about the State do than respect the rights and the liberty of the (Roman Catholic) Church?"

Ans. "The state should also aid, protect and defend the (Roman Catholic) Church."

Obligation of Rulers.
"What then is the principal obligation of heads of states?" Ans. "Their principal obligation is to practice the (Roman Catholic) religion themselves, and as they are in power, to protect and defend it."

"Has the State the right and the duty to proscribe schism or heresy?" Ans. "Yes, it has the right and the duty to do so both for the good of the Nation and for that of the faithful themselves; for religious unity is the principal foundation of social unity." (McVey, p. 15.)

Now I am, in Roman opinion, a schismatic and a heretic. So are millions of my fellow Americans. I object, and I think the American constitutional principles that I have a right to object to the children of 26,000,000 of my fellow citizens being taught that it is their right and duty of the American State to proscribe my religious belief.

In my objection substantial or is it merely legalistic? Ans. "As you suggest, one of the theories which have played for generations with the theory of church and state? You say in your answer that in the wildest dream of my imagination I cannot conjure up a possible conflict between religious principles and political duty fit to be considered except on some unthinkable hypothesis, but I insist the conflict is here in the very teaching of this Manual."

Instruction to Children.
You say in your answer that the true construction of my quotation from the Pope himself is diametrically the opposite of what I stated it to be, and yet in the Manual is the current instruction given to the children of 26,000,000 citizens and I submit that it entirely agrees with my construction of the quotations in question.

You say you think that I have taken my thesis from the limbo of defunct controversy. Is this a function controversy? You ask me in your answer, "What is this conflict about which you talk?" My answer is that this is the very conflict between church and state revealed in this manual of Christian doctrine. It is the conflict between those who claim to have the right to live in a state that has wholly renounced the right to proscribe heresy and schism, without having their rights menaced by the organized and systematic teaching that it is the right and duty of that state to proscribe heresy and schism.

I continue my quotations:
"When may the state tolerate dissenting worshipers?" Ans. "When these worshipers have acquired a secret legal existence consecrated by time and accorded by treaties or covenants."

"May the state separate itself from the (Roman Catholic) Church?" Ans. "No, because it may not withdraw from the supreme law of Christ."

Liberalism is Condemned.
"What name is given to the doctrine that the State has neither the right nor the duty to be united to the (Roman Catholic) Church to protect it?" Ans. "Liberalism." This is founded principally on the fact that modern

society rests on liberty of conscience and of worship, on liberty of speech and of the press.

"Why is Liberalism to be condemned?" Ans. "1—Because it denies all subordination of the state to the (Roman Catholic) Church; 2—Because it confounds liberty with rights; 3—Because it depicts the social dominion of Christ and rejects the benefits derived therefrom." (McVey, pp. 132, 133.)

If you will insist that this teaching applies only to the ideal Roman Catholic state, may I ask why it is taught in the United States, which is not an ideal Roman Catholic state? If you say that it has only an ideal application, I ask then why is the instruction given in parochial schools?

Is it not really instruction given in order to make the United States an ideal Roman Catholic state? You will say that every church is trying to convert the American people to its tenets. That may be true, but I know of no other church that accompanies the attempt with a political sovereignty extrajurisdictional and foreign to every state of government, or that its religion, being the only true religion, possesses the right to demand that the state be subjected to legal rights which are in theory denied to every other religion as rights.

Words of Pope Quoted.
I know of no other church that accompanies such teaching with the assertion that the religion of Christ is divinely and exclusively lodged in a political sovereignty extrajurisdictional and foreign to every state, and yet claiming jurisdiction over morals in all states. I know of no other church that accompanies its teaching with the claim that its highest is the Vicar of Christ, and, to quote the words of Pope Leo XIII, "Holds upon this earth the place of God Almighty."

The aggregate of this doctrine and teaching, spreading among the 26,000,000 of people and their children, in high schools, academies and colleges, cannot help but engender those conceptions which, in the opening paragraph of my open letter, I said your disclaimer, but I submit that you are wholly wrong in your statement that these conceptions are not held by other American Catholics. I submit they are the universal, organized and constant teaching of the Roman Catholic Church.

You persist in assuming that I make an imputation of disloyalty to the country. Summarizing my letter you say: "Taking your letter as a whole and reducing it to common-sense English, you imply that there is a conflict between religious loyalty to the (Roman Catholic) faith and the loyalty to the United States." I think there is a sad injustice in this to me and to the subject of our controversy.

Difference in National Policy.
The difference in opinion as to national policy and even a difference as to the constitutional question and constitutional jurisdiction is not dissimilar to the difference in opinion as to the order of questions, and I have never heard disloyalty imputed to the four. Constitutional interpretation, application and amendment go on continually.

My question is as to the reconcilability of the status and claims of a church-institution with American constitutional principles—and you say that I impute disloyalty. If you are right, the public in this country must refrain from discussing the policy of the Roman Catholic Church, for to discuss it is to impute disloyalty!

Now, disloyalty involves the intent to be disloyal. I have suggested no such thing. I do not charge that the teaching in the Manual of Christian Doctrine is disloyal in the sense in which you use that word, but I do say it is dangerous and pernicious, and one against which citizens other than Roman Catholics have a right to protest and to act.

Cites Record of Achievement.
No one is more willing than I to acknowledge the splendid record of Roman Catholic achievement in duty well performed in our civic and communal life, on the field of battle and in every department of human service. In positions of the highest trust and confidence, Roman Catholics have registered the same degree of achievement, self-sacrifice, heroism and fidelity that has been registered by the members of other religious societies and by men of no religious affiliations whatever.

The Hebrew state, the sovereignty of England, the Princesdoms of Germany and that sovereignty of Rome in which Latin Christianity has enshrined itself have all sheltered religious developments of profound import and of the highest spiritual value. I based my inquiries on the policy of the Roman Catholic Church and you persist in discussing its faith and religion. In my view the faith and the policy are two different things, although there are Roman theologians who make them

one. All that I say is directed against the policy of that church and has no reference to its religion. **Summarizes Church Policies.**
The conviction of the Roman Catholic Church, that the religion of Christ is wholly and exclusively lodged in the Pope and that the political sovereignty of the Papacy was created by the direct act of God for the purpose of exclusively administering and dispensing that religion among men; that her Apostolic head teaches with the voice of Christ himself; that rights cannot be based on error, other religious societies, being all in error, have in theory no legal right, have all resulted in a policy that is in conflict with the rights of all non-Roman Catholics.

More than this, they develop in the human mind, subject to the teaching of that church those conceptions that I referred to in the first paragraph of my open letter to you as irreconcilable with the principles of civil and religious liberty. Hilaire Belloc, one of your most distinguished laymen, declares: "The Roman Catholic Church is, in its most primitive, at issue with the civil definitions of freedom and authority."

Is Not Bound to Embrace.
The conceptions to which I refer above necessarily form a conscience and mold a judgment that in the end will sway action against the American Republic and interest of their fellowmen. Direct issues may be long in forming, but they are sure to come. The erroneous theory built up by the church since 1909, then the downfall. The Reformation came at the end of hundreds of years as the result of the working out of the erroneous theory of the church. The Civil War came after a half century of national existence as the result of an erroneous theory in regard to the rights of men.

You cannot have two perfect sovereignties in one territory without the conflict of jurisdiction always imminent. The Roman Catholic Church in the theory of the two powers has sought by every careful word to delimit the jurisdiction of each and the delimit has been a failure along the course of history.

Cardinal Gibbons himself in his well-known article in the North American Review of March 1909, admits what I claim, that there is between the jurisdiction of the state and that claimed for the Roman Catholic Church a twilight zone of disputed jurisdiction. He concedes the place of danger, though he deems the danger not imminent. Human opinion will differ as to his conclusion in spite of his reassuring words, and his "twilight" will, in the opinion of many, be in the future what it has been in the past, the pregnant source of trouble to plague the nations of the world.

"The Flight of Conscience"
You speak of the freedom of conscience and by your disclaimer you own its possession for yourself, but many have not your mental dexterity or your moral courage, and the plight of conscience is a serious problem when behind it is one who speaks in the belief, with the voice of God and before them is the terror of excommunication.

There can be no possible analogy between the human conscience modeled in the doctrine of the Manual of Christian Doctrine and the conscience modeled in that school of liberalism which the Manual describes as founded on liberty of conscience and of worship, on liberty of speech and of the press. It was with tremendous, though I fear, unsuspected significance, that the lamented Cardinal Mercier, in his last pastoral Epistle to the Belgians, apostrophized the Holy See—"The Papacy—the accepted and cherished supremacy of one conscience over all other consciences, of one will over all other wills."

At the close of your answer you say: "In this spirit I join with fellow Americans of all creeds in a fervent prayer that never again in this land will any public servant be challenged because of the faith in which he has tried to walk humbly with his God."

Claim to Sovereignty.
I trust I have made myself sufficiently clear that you mistake for a question of faith a question relating to the policy of a church that claims its position by asking even at the present hour a place among the council board of the League of Nations.

If, sir, within the purview of these facts, the public officials of the State of New York, or of the United States, cannot be questioned by inquiring citizens touching matters of public law and institutional life without being charged with meddling with personal matters of faith and religion, popular government is in a perilous state.

In closing, let me say with the

greatest emphasis that no view I have expressed has been intended to suggest the placing of a ban against candidacy for office because of religion. The way out lies by no such unhappy path; and your disclaimer is my voucher for this assertion. It is often said your venerable church never changes, but history proves this is not true.

There is a transforming religion within us as well as a confining policy. In spite of the latter, imposing indeed is her store of the riches of grace, piety and devotion. She may be encumbered at present with the undisciplined traditions of Medievalism, but she is alert to the call of her Divine Master. May your disclaimer mark the beginning of the era when that church may so redress her historic claim that the whole Christian world may be one with her and her policy be brought into harmony with the modern state.

Yours with great respect,
(Signed)
CHARLES C. MARSHALL.

**KEITH-ALBEE GROUP
HEADS FILM MERGER**
Pathe and Producers' Distributing Firm Involved

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 18.—An agreement has been reached for the consolidation of the Pathe Exchange, Inc., and the Producers' Distributing Corporation, with the Keith-Albee-Orpheum organization having control of the merged companies, according to an announcement just made here.

The transaction is regarded in business quarters as one of the most important that has been made in the motion picture-amusement field in a long time, making Keith-Albee-Orpheum organization one of the leading figures in the motion picture industry. Negotiations have been going on for the consolidation for several weeks it was said. They have now reached a definite stage, and final approval is expected when the two companies' stockholders meet.

The Keith-Albee-Orpheum combination, according to terms of the agreement, becomes a principal factor in the new organization through its ownership of a half interest in the Producers' Distributing Corporation, which is the producing and distributing unit for Cecil B. DeMille. The Producers' Distributing Corporation, through its present close affiliation with the Keith-Albee-Orpheum circuits, has been using their exhibiting facilities, making it unnecessary for it to own theaters in the territories covered by them.

The Pathe Exchange, which is the American successor to the original Pathe Freres of Paris, produces news reels, cartoons and educational pictures. It has no interest in theaters, but through its 35 exchanges, supplies about 13,000 theaters in the United States, and has in addition an extensive foreign business.

A joint session will be held with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which will hold its annual meeting at the same time. The joint gathering will discuss Latin-American trade relations. The North American point of view will be presented.

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WILLIS-OVERLAND EARNINGS
Profit of Willis-Overland for the first quarter was \$2,538,896, before federal taxes, compared with \$1,223,538, before taxes, in the similar period last year.

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PAN-AMERICAN PLANS READY

First Conference of Kind Since 1919 to Be Held at Capital, May 1-5

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 19.—All plans have been completed for the third Pan-American Commercial Conference, which will be held in the capital, under the auspices of the Pan-American Union from May 1 to 5. The other gatherings of this kind were held in 1911 and 1919.

At these gatherings business men from the United States and the 20 other American republics have met and discussed mutual commercial problems. The 1919 conference devoted most of its attention to the probable effect of the opening of the Panama Canal on inter-American commerce. The 1919 meeting was called to consider the commercial problems which had developed as a result of the war.

One hundred and twenty-five delegates from South and Central American countries have already announced their intention of being present.

Business Men to Attend
The delegates will include prominent representatives of trade and commercial bodies throughout Latin America, as well as of officially designated representatives of the various governments. Prominent business men from New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis, Boston and all parts of the United States, particularly those interested in various phases of international business, will be in attendance, more than 50 acceptances having already been received from that group.

With addresses by President Coolidge, Secretary Hoover and other prominent speakers, the conference promises to be of noteworthy importance. Topics to be discussed at the meetings include transportation and inter-American commerce; arbitration of commercial disputes; customs procedure and customs regulations.

A joint session will be held with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which will hold its annual meeting at the same time. The joint gathering will discuss Latin-American trade relations. The North American point of view will be presented.

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seated by Victor M. Cutler of Boston, president of the United Fruit Company; and from the South American position by a prominent Latin-American speaker whose name has not yet been announced.

Will Greely Flyer May 2
On the afternoon of the opening day, May 2, the delegates to the Pan-American Conference will fly to Bolting Field to witness the arrival of the Pan-American Good Will flyers who will be greeted by President Coolidge on their return from their trip around South America. A special exhibition of flying will be given at the same place for the benefit of the visiting delegates on Friday afternoon.

Other features of the week will include a luncheon in their honor by the governing board of the Pan-American Union; dinner by the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce; reception by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; luncheon by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; luncheon by Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; receptions at the Mexican Embassy and by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and dinner by the National Press Club.

John L. Merrill, president of the All-America Cables, will give a dinner in their honor; and General James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America, a luncheon. There will be trips to Mount Vernon, Arlington and other places of interest about Washington.

VERMONT SPECIAL STOPS AT COLUMBUS
COLUMBUS, O., April 19 (AP).—Headed by their Governor, 140 Vermont boosters arrived here today on a special 14-coach train, the first stop made on a 3600-mile good will tour through eastern states and Canada. During the five-hour stay, the natives of "the Switzerland of America" toured the city and visited Governor Donahue.

The party leaves later for Dayton where Mayor James J. Thomas and several hundred citizens will welcome them. The 14 coaches include exhibits of products of the State of Vermont.

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

HENDRIK COLYN ASKS REOPENING OF CANAL TREATY

Former Dutch Premier Would Overcome Deadlock in Negotiations

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Hendrik Colyn, former Premier, pleads for fresh negotiations between Holland and Belgium to solve the deadlock reached as a result of the former's rejection of the Belgo-Dutch canal treaty, and his proposals find wide acceptance here. Mr. Colyn declares that Belgium had no claims under the 1839 treaty with Holland to derive fresh political and economic advantages. Nevertheless, he continued, "Holland values co-operation with Belgium, and is prepared to consent to reasonable political claims. The historical background must not be lost sight of. Fresh negotiations with Belgium must take place directly between both states but not under mediation of the powers which signed the 1839 treaty." It is generally felt that when Belgium is prepared to accept it as a basis of negotiations, it will be assured of the willing co-operation of her northern neighbor, since Mr. Colyn's formula brings Holland onto an equal footing with Belgium. Jonkheer van Karnebeek's standpoint in negotiating the rejected treaty with Paul Hymans was less fortunate, because he started with Holland's obligations under the 1839 treaty, obligations which have been fairly fulfilled already, according to the feeling here. In this way the Dutch standpoint was handicapped.

When in 1919, a decree of the allied powers made an end to Belgium's neutrality, the problem of the Belgo-Dutch relations—dating already from 1838—became acute. The Hymans-van Karnebeek agreement of April 3, 1925, attempted to settle the question on the basis that Holland had to give considerable economic concessions in return for the obligations under the 1839 treaty, when the kingdom of the Netherlands, created in 1815, was dissolved into its original component parts, Holland and Belgium. In this treaty of separation Holland undertook to allow Antwerp direct access to the River Rhine and to the ocean, in both cases through Dutch territory.

Belgium considered the manner in

QUEENSLAND HAS WHEEL SCHOOLS

Teachers Warned Against "Coddling" Boys at Conference in Australia

BRISBANE, Queensland (Special Correspondence)—Instead of boys being taken on tours of the capital cities, they should be taken into the bush to see the hard work of men and women who are the backbone of the nation, W. Lennon, Lieutenant-Governor of Queensland, told a recent conference of the Australian Teachers' Federation here. He urged the teachers to formulate a uniform system of education for the

only a top dress and funds are soon to be available for this. A good flying field can also be put in shape as a tourist station, near the volcano for a very small sum, Mr. Warner said.

Commercial flying between Hawaii and the mainland is a possibility, he believes, and it may be developed when airships carrying several passengers are available. Such craft are now being built. It was stated, and these will be capable of a much longer trip than that from Hawaii to California.

CHEVROLET FACTORY PLANNED IN STOCKHOLM

STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence)—Nearly three years ago it was planned to open a large Ford factory in Stockholm, but although an offer was made for the land, the plans were never consummated owing to the high rate on the out-

LONDON SOLVES BRIDGE PROBLEM

Double-Deckers to Traverse River at Ludgate Circus and Charing Cross

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government has now agreed to assist the London County Council to the extent of £1,000,000 annually for a series of years in carrying out the recommendations of the Royal Commission under Lord Lee, which has recently reported on new bridges required to facilitate cross-river traffic in London.

STUDENTS DEBATE FORMATION OF UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

Delegates From Nine Countries Spend Three Days Discussing Pros and Cons of Some of World's Major Problems

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence)—University student delegates

from nine countries recently completed a three-days' academic discussion of some of the major problems which are perplexing world's statesmen today. Although the conference, which was called the Universities Congress of Western Europe, was sponsored by the Fédération Universitaire Belge de la Société des Nations, the League of Nations was only one of the many modern international organizations considered by the delegates.

CAPE TOWN (Special Correspondence)—It is the opinion of Lieut.

Walter Mittelholzer, the Swiss aviator, that when a trans-African air service is established, it will be run with seaplanes. Lieutenant Mittelholzer recently concluded his flight from Lake Zurich to Cape Town. The flight was arranged and carried through with only a fraction of the time and expense which was required for the ground organization for Sir Alan Cobham's flight to the Cape. For previous flights to the Cape, hundreds of central African natives had to be employed to clear airways. The ground organization was more expensive than the actual flights.

"I have found all my landing grounds ready made," said Lieutenant Mittelholzer. "There is water within sight of an airman right through the jungle areas of Africa. When you come to have an air service between Cape Town and Durban, I do believe it would be best to use seaplanes. I found landing places in the estuaries of rivers every 100 miles between Durban and Cape Town. There are more good places to be found by a man on wheels' should a forced landing be necessary."

For some years past Lieutenant Mittelholzer has piloted a daily air service between the big towns of Switzerland during the summer in winter he makes long flights to other lands. He holds six aviation records, and has published four books on aeronautics as applied to geographical survey and photography.

His flying time to Table Bay from Lake Zurich was 100 hours and a few minutes, and 2800 gallons of petrol were used.

The next move is now with the London County Council, which is understood to be likely to agree to shoulder its share of the cost, provided the scheme can be carried out as a connected whole, it being felt that any attempt to deal with it piecemeal would be unsatisfactory.

The position has been reached, therefore, that the Lee Commission's scheme is in fair way to being carried through, provided no technical flaw in it is discovered by the

SEAPLANES BEST TO CROSS AFRICA

Lieut. Mittelholzer Calls Them Most Reliable for Trans-African Flight

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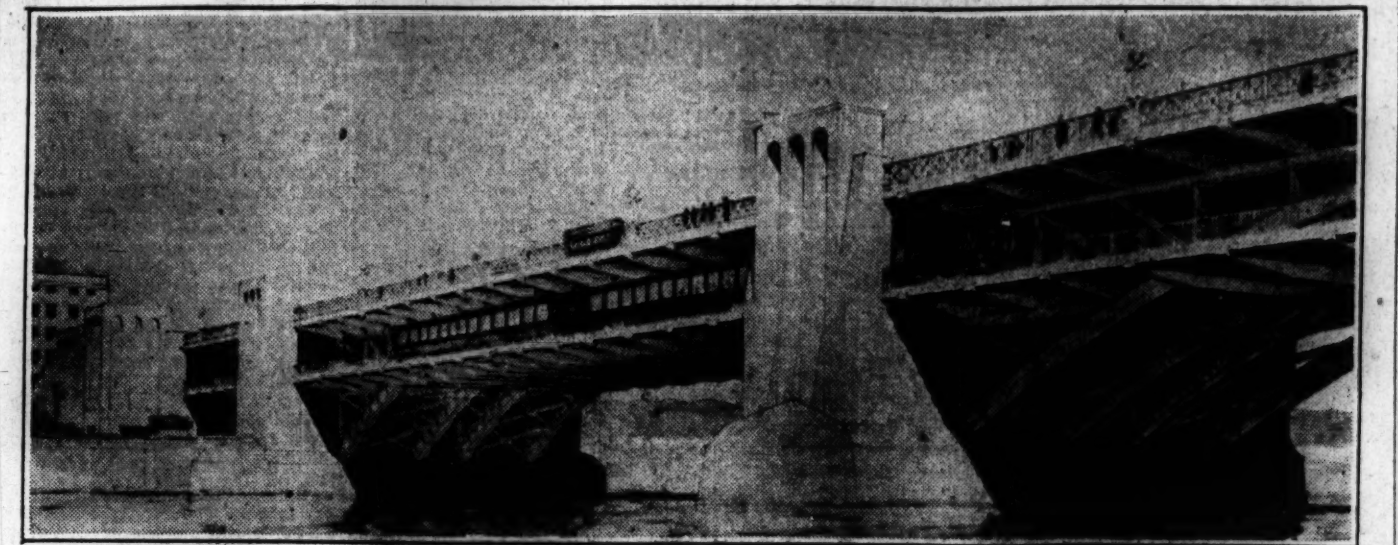
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Scheme to Make London Cross-River Traffic Continuous Evokes General Approval



PROPOSED DOUBLE-DECKER BRIDGE OVER THAMES AT CHARING CROSS. The Government Has Invited the London County Council and the Southern Railway to Assist in Examination of Plans for Proposed New Bridge to Ease Congestion of Rail and Road Traffic.

ously repelled the Belgian annexationist claims upon Dutch territory. The 1925 treaty was warmly defended by him, in the firm conviction that it would prove beneficial for Holland and her international relations. His departure from the Foreign Office, after eight years of unremittent labor, is felt here as a loss.

Commonwealth. He warned against "coddling" boys. J. D. Story, Public Service Commissioner, said a careful scrutiny of all Government expenditure should be made, so that waste might be eliminated and more funds made available for really progressive schemes of education. Queensland's teachers' salaries are the highest in the Commonwealth and 60 per cent of the income tax is spent for education.

B. J. McKenna, Under Secretary for Education, said wherever the State is able to get the children together a school was established in the far out back. A school on wheels carries the message to the remotest parts of the state. It started with a manual school. L. D. Edwards, Chief Inspector of Schools, said schools should be regarded as small societies in which future citizens were being trained. Discipline had changed from the rigid military type to one in which the teacher was required almost to efface himself. Need for an intermediary between the pure theorist and the practical man has arisen, he said. While attainments and experience are necessary, it is essential one should possess scientific knowledge and special training.

There are other instances in Australia of this migratory tradition. They make these journeys in quest of food. Take the Australian swift. Captain White has told us that this bird nests in Japan, and goes backward and forward between that coast and the northern shores of this continent. The nesting is carried out in Japan, and after that, the swift travels south, and comes down through Central Australia.

Then there is the flame-breasted robin, which makes a journey through the north of Australia, enters South Australia, and goes to Victoria. Early every winter the advance guard sets out, and, concentrating in the vicinity of Cape Otway, braves the often very rough elements in Bass Straits for the flight to the forests of Tasmania. In these old haunts the young are reared and brought back to the mainland of Australia during the earlier summer months.

Captain White says this annual pilgrimage must have been taking place many, many years before Tasmania broke off from the Australian continent. There would have been stepping stones of land in the straits to encourage the journey, but when these disappeared in the sea, the birds still obeyed the migratory instinct, although short-flighted and frail, and at times meeting with extremely boisterous conditions. But they do not abandon the practice.

Waders Are the Champions. The championship of migration, however, must be awarded to the waders—a mighty little army comprising godwits, grey plovers, golden plovers, large sand plover, Eastern curlew, little whimbrel, gray-tailed tattler, terek sandpiper, curlew sandpiper, long-toed stint, sharp-tailed stint, little stint, and gull knot and pin-tailed snipe. The concentration along the southern shores of Australia is spread over some weeks, but the departure is simultaneous. The spots chosen are where the sea leaves pools of water brimming with marine life, and the birds keep close to earth except when migrating, when they soar as high as possible.

It has been the experience of Captain White that very few of the waders rest in Australia on their route to Siberia. He points out that there is little opportunity for their doing so, as there would be long, dry stretches across the center of the continent. Then, too, ornithologists have observed only small parties of birds on the line of the flight, but the conclusion drawn is that these are stragglers which have abandoned the effort.

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will provide three-quarters of the cost of reconstructing the beautiful Waterloo Bridge, which has fallen into disrepair, also of making the projected road to the Victoria Docks, and half of that of the approaches for the proposed high-level bridge over the Thames at Ludgate Circus.

The Government has also invited the London County Council and the Southern Railway to join with it in appointing engineers to examine the proposed new double-decker bridge (for rail and road traffic) at Charing Cross and has undertaken to contribute to this scheme if it proves practicable, "after examination of its engineering, financial and aesthetic aspects."

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HAWAIIAN AIR NEEDS FOR FUTURE STUDIED

Edward P. Warner Makes Trip to Hilo by Seaplane

HILO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—Within a year or two mail and passengers will be carried daily by commercial airplane companies, declared Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, in charge of aeronautics, on a recent trip here, and he believes that a large number of tourists will also make the air trip. Flying time by seaplane between Pearl Harbor, Oahu, and Hilo, Hawaii is less than three hours, while Mr. Warner would have been required to make an overnight trip by vessel.

Immediate development of the aviation field near Hilo to cost approximately \$60,000 was urged by Mr. Warner. The field now needs

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Mildred's Ltd. The Store that is always interesting.

IS ALSO ALWAYS THE HOUSE for WOMEN'S WEAR and HOME FURNISHING.

NORTH END & GEORGE ST. CROYDON, ENGLAND.

Schofields Ltd. VICTORIA ARCADE. LEBDS, ENGLAND.

"Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear"

We are specialists in Fashions, Ready-to-Wear Costumes, Gowns and Millinery, and our Underclothing Departments, both for Ladies' and Children's Outfitting, are unsurpassed in the North.

Violate the New Cafe-Restaurant and Refreshment Saloons on the Top Floor, reached by the Lift at the new Main Entrance in Guildford Street.

Spanish CLEMENCY GRATIFIES By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax. MADRID, April 19.—The clemency shown by the court-martial toward Lieut-General Aguilera, Captain-General Weyler and others accused of complicity in the plot against the Dictator last July has created a good impression on the Spanish public opinion, which had expected the accused to be severely punished.

Hand Wrought Iron Work. FOR CHURCH AND HOME. Gates, Grilles, Railings, Signs, Door-Canopies, Lampas, Brackets, Hinges, Knockers, Scrapers, Fireirons.

J. A. R. STEVENSON. Devon Smithy, West Hill, Ottery St. Mary, Devon Eng.

The Store for Everything in Ladies' & Children's Wear. Soft Furnishings Household Linens, China, Glass, Confectionery, etc. Enquiries receive immediate attention.

GRANT BROS. Ltd. High Street, Croydon, England.

Kendal Milnes & Co. JEANS, GATERS, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

The GRAND PYGMALION. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS and GENERAL DRAPERS.

over forty departments of high-class merchandise which we invite you to inspect at your leisure.

MONTEITH, HAMILTON & MONTEITH LTD. BOAR LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

The Advertisements from LONDON and IRELAND are now published in

The Christian Science Monitor on MONDAY

Advertisements from other sections of the British Isles appear as usual on Tuesday.

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Advertisements

500,000. This company will fabricate cloth from wool, and robes and gauntlets for the use of workingmen. The two other plants to be established will be for the manufacture of boiler compounds and grain loaders.

\$20,000,000 BOX TRADE UNIQUE

New England Manufacturers Spend All Revenues in Section, Survey Shows

Manufacture of wooden boxes is valued at more than \$20,000,000 a year in New England, and is unique among industries in that all its revenues are spent in the section for native raw material, local labor, and for freight on New England railroads, a survey for the research committee of the New England Council by the Harvard forestry department shows.

Copies of the results of the survey are being sent each of the more than 150 wooden box manufacturers, scattered among all six New England states. That half of the total investment in plant and equipment of the industry was centered in Massachusetts was surprising.

A committee representing the industry is planning a meeting jointly to consider conditions as shown by the survey. H. L. Pease of Atwood & McManus Company, chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Wooden Box Manufacturers, said:

"If it were not for the wooden box manufacturer, building material would be more expensive than it is today. Boxes are made from what might be called the waste product of the higher grade wood that goes into building material. Many organizations that know nothing about lumber believe that the box manufacturer is a waste of the forests. That is not true. He is planting trees, he is keeping lumber, the one natural crop in New England, growing.

"Our industry needs more efficient merchandising, and we lack any uniform method of ascertaining costs.

"Another matter—which has been considered in other sections but not in New England—is the grading of the finished product. We need also some means whereby we can change information between the box manufacturer and the lumberman, especially as to thicknesses of lumber in demand."

D.A.R. COMMEMORATES SERVICE OF PATRIOTS

Tributes Paid to Paul Revere and William Dawes

Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts conducted commemorative exercises this afternoon in honor of notable figures who participated in the events of the early days of the Revolution. Miss Emma L. Byam of Boston took charge of services on the Common, and Mrs. Susan F. A. Sampson of Newton, with members of the new junior chapter, the William Dawes Chapter, presided at services at Old South Meeting House in honor of William Dawes. Marshall Barnes, president of the chapter, spoke briefly, and Miss Eleanor Hinckley, vice-president, assisted in the exercises.

Miss Emma Downing Coolidge of Newton had charge of exercises in honor of Paul Revere at the Old Granary Burying Ground. Placing a wreath there she paid a brief tribute to his services, in the course of which she said:

"May we ever be glad to pay homage to those men whose courage, loyalty and honorable principles gave to our sacred heritage. By their lives we prove that as loyal Americans the same high ideals abide in us. We of today must defend our country as did they, from all foes who attack its ideals and honorable foundations."

Paul Revere Noted for Hastening Nation's Industrial Independence

Began Career as Engraver, Established Iron Foundry, Cast Church Bells, Invented Formula for Treating Copper, and Opened First Mill

Paul Revere, whom Boston honors today, did to industry what he and his gallant steed did to the countryside in 1775; he awakened his countrymen to political independence; he awakened the Nation to industrial independence.

The landlord of the Wayside Inn acquainted the world with Paul Revere's ride of April 18, 1775. But he did not describe the thousands of miles Revere traveled on horseback for the Sons of Liberty and as a messenger extraordinary between the Provincial and Continental Congresses in the days when ease and luxury had not robbed travel of its poetry and picturesque action. Nor did he tell of Revere's part in the manufacture of supplies for the Revolutionary Army, of his historic engravings depicting the troubles years before the outbreak of hostilities, of his silversmithing that manufactured companies, copy today, of his bells that rang from many church steeples, or of the service to the Nation of the Revere Copper Company—the first copper rolling mill in the United States.

Father Came From France
In 1715 Apollon Riviere, the father of Paul Revere, arrived in this country from France at the age of 13, and was immediately apprenticed to a Boston goldsmith. When the boy Paul Revere completed his education under Master Tlestone of the North Grammar School of Boston, he entered his father's shop to learn the trade of goldsmith and silversmith.

His French heritage for perfection of detail enabled him to do fine artistic work with his hands, while the political-industrial conditions challenged all the young man's latent ability. Practiced in copperplate engraving, he supplied the plates for the historical caricatures and allegorical illustrations that appeared in many pamphlets and periodicals of the day.

He made bookplates, dies for coins, and medals. In 1765 he engraved the music score in "A Collection of Psalm Tunes" published by him and Josiah Flagg in Fish Street, North End.

Revere's Many Sided Genius
Revere's genius was not that of the statesman or militarist, but his contribution to the colonies in their struggle for independence was no less invaluable and indispensable. He engraved the plates, made the press, and printed the promissory notes of the Massachusetts Bay Government, as well as the early bills of credit authorized by the Continental Congress.

He supervised, for the Massachusetts Legislature, the rebuilding of a ruined mill at Canton, Mass., and devised a formula for the manufacture of powder—a secret carefully guarded at the Philadelphia powder mill, the only powder mill active in the colonies in 1775. Two years later he was employed by the War Office of Massachusetts to oversee the casting of brass and iron cannon. In just such ways Revere, from his service as a colonel with the Massachusetts troops, Revere lent his skill and ability to the young state and young nation.

After the war the "Gold and Silver" of Charles Sumner was carried on all its branches in the North End of Boston, and in 1783 he opened a large store of hardware in Essex Street where he sold and took orders for all sorts of metal articles. The Revere Iron Foundry was established in 1789 at 13 Lynn Street, now Causeway; and in 1792, while his silversmithy and foundry were still very active, Revere began to cast church bells.

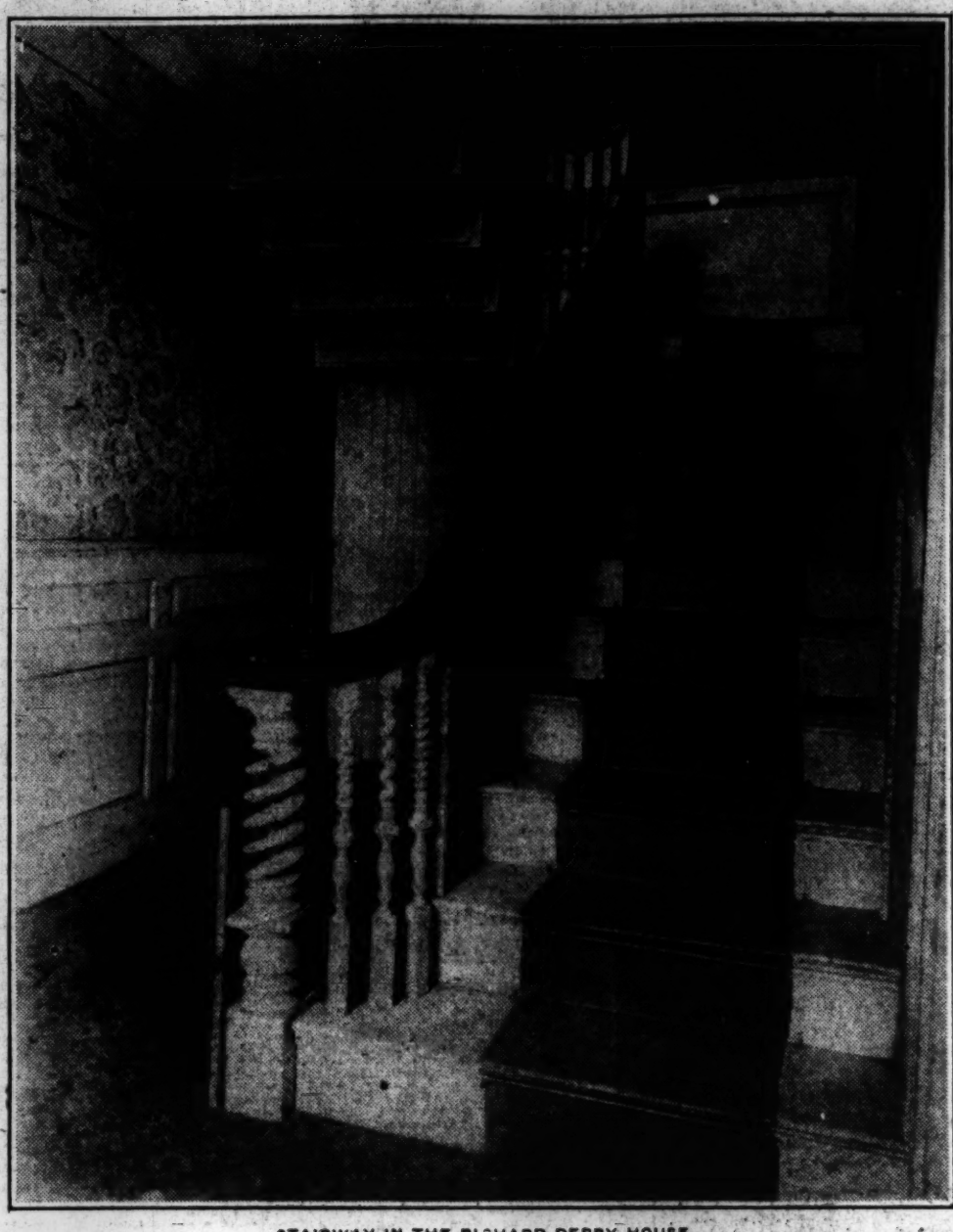
The stock book of Paul Revere & Son shows that 192 bells were cast

years later he was awarded a similar contract for the frigate "Essex," sister ship of "Old Ironsides."

Larger opportunities necessitated larger production and to meet his needs Revere established the first copper-mill at Canton, Mass. Here it was possible for him to roll copper into large sheets. Here were made the plates for the boilers of Fulton's steam engines and copper sheets for sheathing many vessels of the United States Navy.

The almost incredible achievements of the copper-mill at Canton, later incorporated as the Revere Copper Company, marked a great industrial advance for the Nation—one of those landmark advances that hastened the declaration of American industrial independence.

Captains of the Orient Trod These Stairs



STAIRWAY IN THE RICHARD DERBY HOUSE
Built in 1741, this brick house is one of the finest examples extant of the architecture of the eighteenth century in America. It was when the Salem Trade With the Far East Was in Its Prime and Was the Scene of Many Splendid Social Gatherings.

"The First Edition" Ready for Presses

Newspaper Folk of Fourth Estate Lodge to Offer Two-Night Entertainment

Boston's newspaper workers will soon lay aside the real shears, blue pencils, paste pots and printers' slugs for the various stage accessories that go toward "making up" an actor, the occasion being the presentation by Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of "The First Edition," a two-act musical entertainment.

This year's show has been written, coached and staged by members of this newspaper men's lodge. It will be presented April 25 and 26 in Fine Arts Theater. The directors are desirous of proving to the public that a pressman can sing as well as feed a press, that a printer can "cavort" as well as he can stick type and that an editor can use an actor's pencil as well as a blue pencil, also that the copy boy can be as funny on the stage as in the newsroom.

Included in the cast is Walter Myers, radio announcer at station WEEI, who was one of the features in last year's show. Mr. Myers will be the assistant city editor. Other characters will be the "city editor," "city reporter," telephone operator, telegraph operator, foreman, printer's "devil," office boy and other individuals who go to make up a newspaper family. Each member of the cast is a newspaper worker.

Another feature will be the Priscilla Quartette, a group of artists who have won considerable distinction in Greater Boston. These singers also were one of the chief attractions in last year's offering. Harry S. Orr is stage director.

WEST END PARK ORDER REFERRED TO "FIN. COM."

The Boston City Council referred back to the Finance Committee, an order introduced by John I. Fitzgerald calling for the expenditure of \$250,000 for the purchase of a playground in the West End. The committee was asked to give the proposition further consideration. The order, as at first introduced, was for a loan of \$150,000.

When William P. Long, chairman of the Park Department, told the councilmen of the committee that that sum would be sufficient for the proposition the committee added \$100,000 to the proposed loan. Objection to the expenditure of this sum on the part of Frederick E. Dowling caused the reference of the order back to committee.

Derby House, of Clipper Ship Era in Salem, May Be Used as Museum

New England Antiquarians Move to Get Funds to Take Up Option on Oldest Brick House Where Captains of the East India Trade Lived

If sufficient funds are raised to take up an option held at present in its behalf by William Sumner Appleton the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities will become the permanent owner of the beautiful eighteenth century Capt. Richard Derby house in Salem. The house is the oldest brick house in the city. It is one of the finest examples of the architecture of its period existing. It holds not only an authentic architectural flavor but a wealth of association with the majestic clipper ship period when merchants of Salem were primary figures in the China and East India trades and Salem wharves were heaped with the treasures of far countries.

The property stands at the head of the new historic Derby Wharf. Capt. Richard Derby, head of the clan, built it for his son Elias Hasket Derby who was one day to control the greatest of the fleet of merchant ships plying between New England and the Far East. When Salem's commercial prosperity was at its height the Derby house was the center of a socially lustrous circle.

The interior of the house is in excellent condition. Its hand-hewn timbers, its carved mantelpieces, the beautiful old staircase with its polished mahogany rail, have long and enthusiastically been regarded by experts. The house is now behind two stores fronting on Derby Street, at 166, and has been owned by Joseph Kohn for the past 16 years. The interior of the house has undergone surprising little remodeling in the years since 1734 when it was built.

Capt. Richard Derby was the first of the Salem family to achieve prominence. He was the father of Capt. John Derby, whose responsibility it was to take news of the Battle of Lexington to London in 1776. And at the close of the war, 1783, similarly, he fetched home from Paris, in the ship *Astrea* news of the peace.

Elias Hasket Derby was born in the house and was to take his place subsequently in the considerable line which wrote considerable chapters in the chronicle of the China and East India trade.

Derby Street was named for the family whose neighbors were Crowninshield, Pickmans, and Saltons, all of whom made a group in the city's business, which ranked with the families of Tracys and Jacksons in Newburyport.

When the house passes into the control of the society it will be transformed into a museum of its period.

VERMONT TAKES FORWARD STEPS

Railroad, Power, and Various Other Improvements Noted Throughout State

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., April 19 (Special).—Arthur F. Stone of this place, who has just completed a trip through seven of the 14 counties in Vermont, says he found many indications that Vermont is making substantial industrial and educational progress.

"Although Vermont is an agricultural state the people are thinking of something besides agriculture," says Mr. Stone. "The improvements which the railroads are now making will complete this year will exceed \$1,000,000. Within a comparatively short time railroad service has been greatly improved through the cooperation of the New York Central Railroad with the Rutland Railroad, the Canadian National with the Central Vermont, and the Canadian Pacific with the Boston & Maine. This has resulted in faster passenger and freight trains, new stations, and more tracks at junction points.

"An electric power project by the New England power system now under way at Bellows Falls will aggregate about \$4,000,000. It has been but a few years since great hydroelectric developments by the same corporation were completed at Brattleboro and Whitehall, besides the establishment of smaller electrical units on the Deerfield River in this State and the construction of a big auxiliary reservoir in Somerset.

"The Twin State Gas & Electric Company has improved its properties, and there is in prospect an immediate development of Fifteen-Mile Falls in Waterford, which will make a total electrical development in excess of \$5,000,000 in 1926 and 1927."

Mr. Stone gathered data indicating that about \$1,000,000 is being expended or is about to be expended in Vermont in hotels and summer camps. The hotels include one under construction at Middlebury to cost \$150,000, one at Lyndonville to cost \$100,000 and one at Northfield to cost \$50,000. The Baxter property at Rutland is to be made into a tourist hotel, a large addition has been made to the Hotel Coolidge at White River Junction, and a large new summer camp for girls is to be established at Lake Dunmore.

With reference to educational and cultural projects Mr. Stone cites the new dormitory, costing \$100,000, at the teacher-training school in Castleton, the new library at Middlebury College, the new library at West Rutland, the museum to be built at Bennington at a cost of \$100,000, the high school at Bellows Falls, now under construction, and the high school which the city of Rutland has voted to erect, all of which represent considerably more than \$1,000,000.

Vermont is not slipping, but is steadily advancing in growth and prosperity, in the opinion of Mr. Stone.

NEW AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER NAMED
PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19 (AP).—Governor Potter today sent to the Senate for confirmation the appointment of Harry R. Lewis, representative of East Greenwich, as Commissioner of Agriculture to fill the position created by the recently adopted legislation reorganizing the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Lewis is widely known as a poultry man and agriculturalist.

TAKE IN COAL NOW. ADVISES THE STATE

Memorandum Points Out That Strike May Cause Delay

The Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life has sent a memorandum to municipal officials throughout the State advising them to lay in supplies of coal for next winter as soon as possible, in view of the cessation of work in the unionized bituminous mining fields.

The memorandum notes that coal companies have accumulated large reserve stocks and that the claim is made that nonunion mines are adequate to fill the coal demand, but it adds that there is no assurance against a rise in coal prices.

"Many municipalities and other coal consumers," the memorandum says, "have already taken steps to purchase their next winter's coal supply, but it should be remembered that most coal contracts contain strike, wage and transportation clauses. The best way to avoid trouble in case of a protracted suspension is to secure early delivery of coal."

RAIL INQUIRY SOON TO START

New Hampshire's Service Board to Investigate Policies of B. & M.

CONCORD, N.H., April 19 (Special).—The Public Service Commission announced today that it will soon undertake an investigation of the Boston & Maine Railroad and its policies as directed in a joint resolution of the New Hampshire Legislature and for which \$15,000 was appropriated.

Members indicated that the work will get under way just as soon as it is possible after a study of the resolution and determination of the phases the investigation shall take and the method of procedure.

Representatives of the National Bureau of Surety and Casualty Underwriters of New York were here today for a conference with John E. Sullivan, Insurance Commissioner, and Maynard H. Morse, Assistant Attorney-General, relative to the automobile insurance law, which goes into effect June 1.

William H. Sawyer, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, at a conference with the Attorney-General and Assistant Attorney-General, worked out the form certificate the insurance companies shall file with the court when their policy holders come to the attention of the court under the new law.

The certificate forms will be printed and distributed to the insurance companies before the law goes into effect. Motorists holding liability policies covering them for \$5000 and \$10,000 will have no difficulty with the court.

COMPOSER TO LECTURE
Roger Huntington Sessions, American composer whose music will be played at this week's Symphony concert, will lecture tomorrow afternoon at the State tracks in conjunction of symphonic music. The twenty-third program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be discussed and elucidated. The meeting will take place in the lecture hall, Boston Public Library.

BOOK CAMPAIGN STARTS MONDAY

Merchant Marine Library Completes Plans for Sailors' Reading

Representatives of the civic, social and educational life of Brookline will participate in a pageant to be given at 3 p. m. Monday on the steps of the town hall there to open the "Book Week" appeal of the American Merchant Marine Library Association.

Charles F. Rowley, chairman of the Brookline selectmen, will make a short talk on the book collection. This will be followed by the arrival of a group of Junior League girls and Girl Scouts with books to be presented to Mr. Rowley, who will, in turn, make the first donation. Members of the fire department will then arrive with books, after which the selectmen, escorted by the Boy Scouts, firemen and policemen will march into the town hall.

Assisting in the pageant also will be representatives of the Brookline Public Library and its branches, members of the school committee, who are allowing the high school to be used as a collection station, local residents and trades people who are lending their homes and places of business for collection stations, and a motor corps of girls, who will aid in gathering the books.

Mrs. Theodore G. Bremer, chairman of the Brookline committee, has arranged the pageant with the assistance of Mrs. Henry W. Harris, Mrs. George H. Waterman, and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster of the Chestnut Hill committee. Mrs. Henry Howard, president of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, is a former resident of Brookline, and may come from New York to take part in the drive.

For the convenience of those who will contribute books in Brookline, Mrs. Bremer has announced the following receiving stations: The Public Library; branch library, Harvard Street, Coolidge Corner; W. D. Paine, stationer, 258 Boylston Street; Mrs. Ryan's Vegetable Shop, 354 Boylston Street; Gammon's Drug Store, 1708 Beacon Street; A. C. Morey, Real Estate, 22 Beacon Street; Brookline High School, Tappan Street; Mrs. Bremer's residence, 43 Fisher Avenue, Chestnut Hill; branch library, Hammond Street; Mrs. George H. Waterman's residence, 322 Hammond Street.

Members of the committee are requesting particularly that donations be made of readable books, fiction, biographies, technical and travel books, as well as copies of the National Geographic Magazine.

MOTOR LAW SUPPORT BY COURT INDICATED

WASHINGTON (AP).—During an attack upon the Massachusetts law under which non-resident operators of motor vehicles may be sued, the Supreme Court indicated that the statute would be sustained.

H. W. Hess of Philadelphia challenged the validity of the law on the ground that he was entitled to receive a personal notice of suit instead of being notified by publication through the Registry of Motor Vehicles of the State. The court declined to hear argument by counsel in defense of the statute and under its practice this indicated issuance at an early day of an order sustaining the law.

4th Floor

A Varied Selection of Girls' Spring Coats

Girls' Novelty Tweed Coats—In diagonals, checks, twills and overalls. Straight line, belted and tailored styles from which to choose. Sizes 7 to 16 years. **8.95**

Girls' Coats—Many in distinctive weaves. Plaids, diagonals and a variety of twills. New styles in pockets. A few bands of fur at the collar. Sizes 8 to 16 years. **12.95**

Girls' Drassy Coats—Of twill. For the 7 to 10 sizes; puff sleeves and new collars; tan, green, blue, and blue and rose check. For 12 to 16, twill with cashmere facings, some with fur collars. Many styles. **19.75**

Also regulation coats, sizes 7 to 14, at **12.50**

The Shepard Stores

Evening Features FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 19
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (325 Meters)
9 p. m.—Musical programs by M. Althaus Ladies' College. 11—Dance program.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WCSN, Portland, Me. (400 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Entertainers." 9:30—Evangeline Hour. 9—Theater program. 9:30—Service Boys. 10—Dance program.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters)
8:55 p. m.—Market reports and baseball results. 9—Baseball radio program. 9:15—Edward J. McNeely and his orchestra. 9:30—The J. P. Dinwiddie Musical Mirthmakers. 9:45—Grace L. Baum, contralto. 9:50—Dance program. 10:15—WJZ. "To Be Weds." 10:30—WJZ. George Olsen and his orchestra. 10:45—Boston City Club ensemble. 10:50—Springfield German Singing Club, under the direction of Adolf Wohlfarth. 10:55—Happy Trio. 11—Bert Lowe and his orchestra. 11:30—Weather, baseball results.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (340 Meters)
8 p. m.—O'Leary's Irish minstrels with Michael Ahearn, Irish baritone. 8:30—News. 8:45—Hudson. 9—Variety program of Musical Compositions. 9:30—Bob Stevens, xylophone. 9:45—Variety program. 9:50—WEEI. Concert program and Moran and Mack, blackface comedians. 10—Crustacean Air with orchestra. 10:05—Brookline Citizenship program. 11:05—News. 11:10—Forecast and weather.

Wednesday Morning
7:45 a. m.—Morning watch by Boston Y. M. C. A. The Rev. A. L. Hudson. First Parish Church, Dorchester. 9:30—The Friendly Maids. 10—Anne Bradford's half-hour for homemakers. 10:30—Mary Gresham Aldrich, reading: "How to Invent." 10:45—The Friendly Maids. 10:55—Caroline Cabot. 10:55—The Friendly Maids. 11:25—Spring cleaning. 11:55—Time and news.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (300 Meters)
6 p. m.—The Smilers. 6:30—"Dok" Glenborough and his Sinofonians. 7:30—Movie news. 8:30—Correct time. 7—Continuation of dinner dance. 7:30—Baseball scores. 7:35—Weather. 7:45—The Lady of the Ivories. 7:50—Talk. 7:55—Helen True, soprano; Elizabeth Perkins, pianist. 8:10—Jazz-jazz. 8:15—Variety program, auspices of Middlesex County American Legion, Winchester Street, and assisting artists. 10—News. 10:30—Karl Rhode and his orchestra.

Wednesday Morning
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club.

Bible reading, the Rev. A. D. Parker, Methodist Church, Newtonville. 8:30 a. m.—The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mass. Lindsay, soprano; Eleanor W. Matsumoto, United States Department of Agriculture; Herbert Liveridge, baritone; E. Lewis Dunham, accompanist; Jean Sargent. 11:30—News. 11:55—Time and weather. 12—Luncheon concert.

WB50, Waverley Hills, Mass. (345 Meters)
12 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Address by Dr. Henry Hallam Sanderson.

WJAB, Providence, R. I. (485 Meters)
8 p. m.—Charles Morris and Theresa Nolan. "The Two of Us." 8:30—Talk. 8:35—Doris Plunk, soprano; William Lewis, baritone. 9—From WJAB.

WGBS, New York City (314 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dinner to Isaac Gimbel, president Gimbel Brothers, direct from Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia. 8:30—Fang May Little Symphony Orchestra; Hilda Reitor, coloratura soprano. 10—Evelyn Gates, ensemble dance orchestra. 10:30—Kay, baritone. 10:30—Dance program.

WMAA, New York City (341 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dolly Kay Entertainers. 7:30—Entertainers. 8—"Al" Shavers and his Musical Extravaganza. 8:30—Jimmy Carr's Castilian Royal Orchestra. 9—Hour of music and song. 11—Dance program. 12—Orchestra and entertainers. 12:30—Salon dance orchestra with "Tommy" Lyman.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (541 Meters)
9 to 11 p. m.—From WJAB.

WVFC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
9 p. m.—Concert program. 9:30—Orchestra. 9:30—Old dance program. 10:30—Dance program.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WJAB.

WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—"To Be Weds." 8—George Olsen and his orchestra. 8—Grand opera. 8:30—Dance program. 10:30—Dance program.

WCFB, New York City (490 Meters)
8 p. m.—New York City (490 Meters) 8 p. m.—Dance program. 8:30—"Great Moments in History." 9—Correct time. 9:10—Concert program. 10—"The Cavalry." 11—Dance program.

WOB, Newark, N. J. (465 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Courtesy program. 11—Dance program.

WGPI, Detroit, Mich. (270 Meters)
8 p. m.—Campers' half-hour. 8:30—Studio program. 9—Dance program.

WVJ, Detroit, Mich. (315 Meters)
9 to 11 p. m.—From WJAB.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (380 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—From WJAB. 11—Theater Revue.

WLV, Cincinnati, O. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Studio features. 8:30—Old-time melodies. 9—Concert orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (480 Meters)
7:45 to 10:30 p. m.—From WJZ. 10:30—Music Hour. 11:35—Concert from theater.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
8 p. m.—Studio concert. 9 to 11—From WJAB. 11:30—Theater program.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (476 Meters)
8 p. m.—Courtesy program. 8:30—Piano period. 9—Courtesy program. 9:30—Robert Fraser, singer. 10—Entertainers. 10:30—Dance program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (460 Meters)
8 p. m.—Special program. 8:30—Little Symphony orchestra. 10:05—Movie talk.

WFO, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
8:05 p. m.—Concert program. 8:30—Studio program. 9—Concert program. 10:30—Dance program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (346 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Trio and soloist. 8:30—Jubilee Singers. 9:30—Violin-piano recital. 10—Municipal Band. 11—Dance program.

WBC, Washington, D. C. (480 Meters)
9 to 11 p. m.—From WJAB.

WFHH, Clearwater, Fla. (355 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Vocal studio program.

WVAB, Kansas, Kans. (480 Meters)
9:30 to 11 p. m.—Sevilla-Baltimore orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
1 p. m.—From WJAB. 9—From WJZ. 10—Dance program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (317 Meters)
8 p. m.—Theater program. 8:30—Dance and studio programs.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (320 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Piano recital. 9:15—Dance program. 11—Dance program.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (320 Meters)
8 p. m.—Ensemble and soloists in opera and semiclassical program. 8:30—Dance orchestra, ensemble and singers in popular program.

WCFL, Chicago, Ill. (492 Meters)
8 to 12 p. m.—Studio program.

KTW, Chicago, Ill. (450 Meters)
6:45 to 9:30 p. m.—From WJZ. 9:30—Classical concert. 10:30—Studio program.

WMAA, Louisville, Ky. (460 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WJAB.

WBN, Nashville, Tenn. (390 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WJAB. 9—Elmo C. Hood, pianist. 9:30—Studio program.

WBA, Atlanta, Ga. (485 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WJAB. 10:45—Glee Club concert.

Theatrical News of the World

STAGED BY THE LITTLE THEATER WORKSHOP OF SAN ANTONIO

Winthrop Ames' Revival of "The Pirates of Penzance"

Plymouth Theater — Winthrop Ames' Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company presents "The Pirates of Penzance," a comic opera in two acts; words by W. S. Gilbert, music by Arthur Sullivan. Staged by Winthrop Ames. Conductor, App Morcher. Settings and costumes by Woodman Thompson. Dances by Louise Gifford. Beginning a limited Boston, Mass., engagement. The cast:

Richard... John Barclay
Samuel... J. Humbird Duffey
Frederic... William Williams
Major-General Stanley... Ernest Lawford
His Ordeley... George C. Lehman
Edward... William C. Jordan
A Doctor of Divinity... George C. Lehman
Mabel... Sybil Sterling
Kate... Sybil Sterling
Edith... Carol Altherton
Isabel... Paula Langen
Maud... Vera Ross
General Stanley's Daughter... Ruth C. Bodell
Phoebe Brand... Barbara Bronson
Dorothy Coulter... Bettina Hall
Natalie Hall... Mildred Harrington
Ann Honeycutt... Sybil Kama
Milla Leander... Alice Lowell
May Marlowe... Beth Miel
Mary Stephen... Mollie Stockard
Pirates and Policemen—Joseph Ames, Adolph L. Benson, John Barclay, Frank Foreman, Lynn Gearhart, Thomas D. Knight, Benn K. Leavenworth, Lawrence L. Lewis, Ray Melton, Kirk Murray, Philip Owens, Allyn Sawyer, Franklin Shaw, Miller Shanks, Holmes Wren, George Wharton, Victor Wren.

Soon after the lights had been dimmed Saturday evening, making the overture just a part of the performance as always in the days before so many things might be the automobile habit of jumping instantly from first to third speed, the prelude reached the point where part of a last-act chorus in "The Pirates of Penzance" brings in an old air that is best known today to the world, "Hail, hail, the gang's all here!" Perhaps it was only a fancy, but the orchestra leader seemed to give a breath more of accent to the familiar notes. The audience rose to its feet, and before the curtain went up one felt sure the evening was to be memorable. No doubt remained at the end when the whole audience began to clap hands in time with the same tune and then started cheering. Finally Winthrop Ames appeared with the company, and bowed, and firmly ended the delectable proceedings by pointing to the line on the stage where he wished the curtain at once to fall.

Thus concluded an evening that was a continuous feast of music, wit, beauty and taste. Music, wit and beauty we have with us often—but taste is as elusive, and generally as undiscernible as Tinker Bell in "Peter Pan." Taste, again, is sometimes present when there is neither music, wit nor beauty, and then the effect is pale indeed in the theater, which above all is a place for vitality in art. Winthrop Ames long ago assimilated his philosophy of stage art, and has placed the public in his permanent debt with a series of productions important in theatrical history.

If it is objected that taste is usually a personal matter, it could be replied that there is such a thing as universality of taste. Barrie's comedy taste in "What Every Woman Knows," the color taste in Constable's landscapes, the musical taste of Haydn's minuets. Who does not admire Robert Bacon's Lincoln Memorial and Saint-Gaudens' statue of Ericson? Taste in this sense means simply a general kindred feeling for culture through the ages, and the skill to apply in some degree the best that has been thought and known to the problem in hand. That is what Winthrop Ames' taste exemplifies in his revival of "The Pirates of Penzance," for this performance has that universal thrust of effect that is necessary to completeness of stroke in the theater.

One might try to describe at great length and in detail the beauty of this revival, but the result would be a poor substitute for a view of the performance. Rather let "The Pirates of Penzance" tell its own story and consider briefly how well it is told. First, there is a large orchestra, well drilled, and led by one who clearly loves every note in the score. How he makes that music laugh in the "Paradox" trio in the last act! On occasion he achieves an organ-like solidity and again there is a general rippling of gaiety upon a body of tone that is steadily merry and romantic. Always does music and stage action blend into the satirical mood that Mr. Ames has taken endless care to preserve through the whole production.

The chorus is admirable, individually and collectively. No such chorus has been seen in Boston, in this century at least, in Gilbert and Sullivan. Every girl, every policeman, every pirate, is a personage. While as groups they all keep with the definite range of chorus, they provide those little accidentals and grace notes of personal color that give the final flourish to first rate chorus work.

These members of the chorus had individualities as definite as their different costumes. Not one of them felt sure, had on another man's clothes, and each of the girls surely has been studiously costumed according to the colors of her eyes and hair. Lovely, indeed, are those long Victorian silken frocks, belaced and beaded, taking on in long swirling lines the flowing patterns of concerted scenes. This chorus is agreeable to listen to in speech as well as in song, and most pleasant to watch in the romping of their dances. Trained singers are they all, one felt sure in their unaccompanied "Hymn to Nature" in the first act.

Chorus and principals alike stay within the zone of a picture-frame stage. Frederic sings of his love for Mabel not to the audience but to Mabel. And she to him. That is a feat so rare in a play with music that we can recall only the Gullivers in "Mozart" and the Russians from the Moscow Art Theater musical studio doing anything of the sort here in a long time. Again, Mr. Ames has preserved continuity of mood in the usually awkward intervals when the audience is applauding at the end of a musical number. There is none of the formal bowing

and smirking when William Williams and Ruth Thomas finish their duet "Oh, Leave Me Not to Pines." Rather does the story flow on without pause. Every policeman has his own way of leaning or sitting in moments of relaxation in the song in which they describe their lot as a not altogether happy one.

John Barclay as the pirate chief seemed always one of his own men, not a principal singer only. That he was not in his best voice Saturday night did not keep one from seeing how good his work is in design. Mr. Duffey's fine voice was heard to first rate effect and Vera Ross was a singing and comedy success from the first to last as the practical maid of all work. She gave pleasure throughout the evening like the handsome and ingenious costumes and settings by Woodman Thompson.

Ernest Lawford has that crisp impersonation and cool stage manner that go so well in the part of the major-general. Once more one revels in the linguistic acrobatics of Gilbert in such lines as these in the song: "I'm the Very Pattern of a Modern Major-General."

I'm very well acquainted, too, with matters mathematical,
I understand them both the simple and quadratical,
About binomial theorem I'm teeming with a number of facts about the square of the hypotenuse.

—E. C. S.

Chicago Revival of "The Pigeon"

Special from Monitor Bureau

AT THE Keneth Sawyer Goodman Memorial Theater, Chicago, April 11, the Repertory Company, Inc., produced by Whitford Kane. The cast: Christopher Wellwyn... Whitford Kane, Anne... Mildred Waterbury, Guinevere Megan... Lucille Colbert, Rory Megan... George Stach, Timson... Russell Matthews, Edward Bertley... Russell Matthews, Alfred Calway... Will Geer, Sir Thomas Houston... Roman Bohlen, A Police Constable... Thomas R. Ireland, Three humble men... Redmond Flood, Curious Persons... Milton Klein, James Todd, Leslie Marzoff, John Griggs, Russ Skopp, J. F. Fritaker.

Preceded by "Lonesome-Like," a play in one act by Harold Brighouse, also produced by Whitford Kane. The cast: Sam Ormerod... Bernard Ostering, Emma Brerly... Ellen Root, Sam Horrocks... Whitford Kane, Press notices... After one act of the play it is easy to understand the quoted statement of the English playwright that this actor had quite spoiled him for anyone else in the part. The rôle of Christopher Wellwyn, lovable and exasperating to a degree, is charming. Mr. Kane acted it with a happy carelessness that made it seem to fit him like a comfortable old garment.

Wellwyn is the artist whose one bad habit is that of picking up people called "rotters" in England, and who has a money and home with them to an unreasonable extent. Gifted with a deep, bubbling humor, Mr. Kane saves his Wellwyn from being sentimental and wins for him the sympathy of the audience. With him we understand Wellwyn's effort to be "hard," his struggles to curb his impulses in order to keep his promises to his daughter and his overpowering penchant for understanding and forgiving all sorts of men and women.

One may question the wisdom of casting Mr. Kane, with his unusual experience, in a repertory company which much adapt itself as best it can to parts demanded. "The Pigeon" is hardly a repertory play. One of the unfortunates who knocks at Wellwyn's door on Christmas eve has long sustained lines that have been given with a French accent. Richard Steele's acting in this part was severely handicapped by being unable to capture the Gallic rhythm. Because of the importance of the Frenchman, this apparently minor detail intruded itself.

The other "refugees" who throw themselves on Wellwyn's hospitality in the wintery night were better cast. Lucille Colbert, as the pleasure-loving flower seller, did good character work. Ross Matthews, playing the horse ex-coachman out of a job, was as funny and pathetic as the part demanded. Mr. Novarro is seen toward the close of the picture in a dueling scene of no little intensity. Mr. Stahl's widely acknowledged powers of subtle directorship are only faintly embodied and the main burden of the picture falls on the stellar qualities of the leading players. Edward Marshall, Edward Connelly, George K. Arthur, Lillian Leighton, Holmes Herbert, John Miljan and Roy D'Arcy are also in the cast.

Pauline Lord will be seen in New York next season in a play by George Middleton, entitled "When Ships Come In," under the management of George C. Tyler.

Notwithstanding Mr. Stahl's large regard for continuity and characterization, "Lovers" is a slow-moving, tepid affair, considerably graced by the attractive presences of Alice Terry and Ramon Novarro, but seldom striking any note of particular resonance. Perhaps the central theme of the picture is better suited to the verbal embellishment that the theater offers; the slow seepage of gossip is not a thing that can be portrayed easily in pictorial terms.

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with a touch of tenderness that was winning. "The Pigeon," like other productions of the Goodman Theater, has good staging. No attempt is made at the startling or the original, but it is keyed to the mood of the play and so serves its purpose. Leslie Marzoff, stage designer for the company, keeps to a desirable simplicity of detail and gets his effects with few properties, well selected. Firelight, shining brasses, and old things in a comfortable studio are calculated to produce the right mood for Galoisworthy's fantasy.

Although "The Pigeon" was published some 15 years ago, its current presentation does not smack of a revival. The playwright struck deep in human nature and steered far from the temptation to put over propaganda for anything. "Lonesome-Like," given as a curtain raiser, is a pleasant one-act comedy which enables Mr. Kane to show his versatility. Here he is an awkward country lad, a bit simple but good hearted. Refused by the girl he admires, he has the happy thought of "adopting" an elderly woman of his little Lancashire town as his mother. As the woman was scheduled to go to the "poor house," his deed has something of chivalry in it and the end of the brief comedy, showing the lad carrying his new "mother" off in his arms, is a cheerful climax. Ellen Root, who has played with Mr. Kane before, again shows herself thoroughly stage-wise. The other members of the small cast

There were two cash prizes for individual performance, given to Mrs. Sarah Bladley of the San Antonio group as the Mother in "Riders to the Sea," and to L. Stanley Mitchell of the Abilene group as the Sheriff in "The Giant's Stair." As the author of "His Inheritance," accorded the best original and unpublished play in the tournament, James H. Parke won \$50. All the prizes were gifts of the A. H. Belo Corporation, publishers of the Dallas News and Dallas Journal.

Fifteen Texas little theaters played in the tournament, some of them coming from more than 300 miles. The three winning groups of 1926 were in again, and two of them, San Antonio and Denison, are second time winners. Oliver Hinsdell, director of the Dallas Little Theater, was general chairman of the tournament, and Lester Lang, formerly of the Rochester School of the Theater, was technical director. A professional crew handled the scenery.

The two original plays produced were "Lonesome-Like," by John M. Griggs, and "The Giant's Stair," by Walter Hackett. Little Theater of Bryan took a freshman from the Brazos Bottom, and showed him establishing himself among his fellow students at the A. & M. College. Mrs. Chambers came along with the troupe of the Shreveport players to Texas, and she was in the days of the "Cajun," was American. This modern Irish classic was also the only strictly "literary" drama in the list.

"The Cajun," by Ada Jack Carver, is the Louisiana play written last year for the Shreveport players to enter in the New York tournament, where it won second place, with only a hair's breadth difference between it and the Dallas play. A delegation of the Shreveport players came to Dallas for the final performance, and to see their play win a silver cup in Texas. Unless you have been in Louisiana, very likely you never heard the word "Cajun." It is a corruption of "Acadian," and means a descendant of the Acadians who were deported from their homes in the days of Evangeline and Gabriel. To this day, the "Cajuns" that is, the secluded, rural class to whom the term is now applied, keep their French customs, speak their own mixture of English and French, and have a distinct style of house furnishing. They stuck so closely to their clan lines that first cousin marriages were the common thing until 1900, in fact, considered "due courtesy" and a social obligation to the parents. The state against such marriages brought consternation to these people, and Mrs. Carver's play deals with this impasse on an Acadian girl's wedding day. Perhaps the outstanding gain of the Texas tournament is the plan on foot to have a "normal course" in back-stage work at the Dallas Little Theater next fall. The new building will be ready then, and Director Hinsdell is inviting representatives from the 55 Texas groups to spend two weeks here in smoke and overalls, to learn stagecraft by the laboratory method.

Why should a group have to learn every little mechanical detail by hard work and experiment, says Mr. Hinsdell at the Tournament Conference, "when we can pool our discoveries and short cuts? In half a year we can learn how to make a muslin-covered 'flat,' to make it exactly right so that it will hang perfectly, last for many repetitions, and cost the minimum in money and labor."

"Somebody can take another laboratory period to show us how to assemble an economical lighting system, and how to run it after we get it. And so on, through the tricks of spatter-paint, costume, make-up, box office methods and stage crew management. There are pioneers among us who struck out on their own, and have worked for years developing their own departments, but why perpetuate this lonesome method? There is enough to be learned through experience anyway."

These two Saturday matinees of the Little Princess were played entirely by children between the ages of 10 and 14. The special scenery required was built by Guild members in the Boys' Shop of the Foundation and painted by young art students under the kindly critical guidance of Gates & Morange, one of New York's oldest but also most modern of scenic studios. Mr. Miller has placed in forthcoming productions for character actors, for juvenile men and women and for a few children of various ages. All members of the Guild are given a thorough training and actual experience in the theater.

A supper dance for the visitors closed the tournament, given at the Baker Hotel by the publishers of the Dallas Times-Herald. The tournament list, not including the prize entries, is as follows:

Texas Little Theater Tournament

Dallas, Tex. Special Correspondence

THE Little Theater of Denison won the silver cup and its prize in the second Texas Little Theater Tournament, held under the auspices of the Dallas players in their Olive Street playhouse. "The Cajun," by Ada Jack Carver, was the winning play. The Dramatic Club of Abilene Christian College, giving "The Giant's Stair," by Walter Daniel Steel, won the second prize, \$50, and the Little Theater Bookshop of San Antonio, in Syng's "Riders to the Sea," won third prize, \$25.

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so we might as well get the fundamentals from our pioneer experts. The Tournament Conference consisted of three sessions of talks, practical demonstrations and discussions on amateur play production. In the following departments: Best office management; business management; play selection; publicity; designing and construction of scenery; lighting; costumes; crew organization and stage management; properties; make-up and demonstration; dramatic criticism and the little theater; phonetics; public speaking and the theater; the university little theater.

A supper dance for the visitors closed the tournament, given at the Baker Hotel by the publishers of the Dallas Times-Herald. The tournament list, not including the prize entries, is as follows:

Little Theater of Ranger, "Wreckage," by Mary Heaton Vorse, and Collin Campbell Clements; Little Theater of Waco, "The Rehearsal," by Christopher Morley; Little Theater of Bryan, "Brass Bottom," by Mrs. Willard Chambers; Little Theater of Ennis, "The Vanishing Princess," by John Golden; Red Lantern Players of Houston, "The Dream," by Thornton Wilder; "The Rehearsal," by Christopher Morley; Little Theater of Sherman, "Treasure," by Maurice Carter Tull; Little Theater of Wesley College, "The Man Who Died at 13 o'clock," by Paul Green; Little Theater of Belton, "Where the Cross Is Made," by Eugene O'Neill; Little Theater of Baylor University, "The Merry Merry Cuckoo," by Jeanette Marks; The Curtain Club of Austin, "His Inheritance," by James H. Parke; Abilene University Players, Abilene, "Finders Keepers," by George Kelly.

Alison Bradshaw, Pamela Simpson, Alan Hollis, Leslie Barrie, A. P. Kaye and Edward Rigby are the principals in "Enchantment," the comedy by Joseph Jefferson Farjeon, to be produced by the American Theater Association at the Edith Totten Theater, New York. The present date of opening is Wednesday of next week, being preceded by a series of dress rehearsals. Madame Clara Clemens and her company presenting "Joan of Arc" at the Edith Totten Theater, will give two more morning performances on Wednesday and Saturday, and every afternoon on other days this week. The final performance will be given next Saturday.

It is the old, old story; but decked out with Mr. Santelli's clever comedy touches and enlivened by Ralph Spence's irrepressible titles, "Orchids and Ermine," moves along at a clever clip, and should do a lot for still further trenching Miss Moore in the affections of her wide public. She is decidedly good as Pink, the homespun telephone girl, and care should be taken by the Colleen Moore unit to keep her supplied with as fresh screen material in the future. Jack Mulhall is also expert in his sentimental passages, and gives a better account of himself in each new picture.

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EDUCATIONAL

Conservation, Out-of-Door Method

THAT conservation should be taught boys and girls before they leave the grammar grades seems to be widely understood. It is taught in many schools in the United States and in some cases is making a strong impression on the children. In New Rochelle, N. Y., it is treated as a project in nature study and positive results are shown after two years of preliminary work. Through the efforts of the Conservation Council, a committee of women, representing the clubs of New Rochelle that are interested in conservation, an arrangement was made whereby a 115-acre section of beautiful woods, belonging to the Westchester County Park Commission, was loaned to the school department for educational work. Classes from the public schools are taken to these woods, located on the northwestern boundary of the city and reached by a short walk from two street car lines. Trees, wild flowers, birds, insects and other life which attract the attention of the young people, are studied and an effort made to see how it is possible to assist useful species and to get rid of the harmful ones. Each class which visits the woods makes an effort to do some constructive work which will make the woods even more attractive.

Rare wild flowers and ferns as well as thousands of seeds and plants of the more common wild flowers and trees have been planted by the boys and girls. In this way, fringed and closed gentians, arbutus, cardinal flowers, orchids, a pitcher plant, ground pine, maidenhair and walking ferns have come to make the "nature-study woods" their home. No wild flowers are picked because they are needed for their beauty for all to enjoy and to make seeds so that the woods may become increasingly beautiful each year.

Children think much of the trees. Seeding trees are also invited to make their home in this sanctuary where they will find room to develop into perfect trees. Two thousand small evergreens were sent by the New York State Conservation Commission. These were tenderly planted by the children, who are eager to have a big evergreen forest arise so that the birds may have a fine feeding place in winter. One child confessed that he would like to bring her supper out and eat it under her tree as soon as it was big enough.

Beeches, birches, dogwood, oaks and elms have been planted in the tree kindergarten. Near the location of the evergreen groves, berry-bearing shrubs, vines and trees have been planted so that the birds may find their favorite kinds of fruit awaiting them at all seasons. They will not need to depend upon fruits alone for their sustenance, for the children are supplying restaurants of which the birds have already shown their appreciation. Brush piles, thatched with weeds, have been arranged for ground birds and the children are ready to supply food for birds which prefer the trees. A committee of boys and girls take supplies to the feeding stations. In the very snowy weather boys on skis carried food to the birds in these woods.

A coconut restaurant is made by cutting a two-inch hole in the eye end of the coconut and, after removing the milk and meat, allowing the shell to dry. It is then wrapped in pieces of coarse mesh wire netting and wired so it may be hung in a tree after having been filled with nuts, crumbs, cheese and seeds. Almost immediately after these restaurants were placed in the woods bird bread lines were found waiting at each station. The same food, with the addition of grain, was provided for the brush-pile shelters.

When sufficient inducements are offered, doubtless pheasants will come to reside in the sanctuary and the children are waiting almost breathlessly for that happy day. Houses for bluebirds and wrens have already been provided and accepted by the birds. This year the boys are constructing woodpecker and owl houses in their manual training shops.

Apparently the birds have learned that they are safe in these woods and permit large groups of children to see them at close range. The wood thrush did not cease his thrilling song when a class stood less than 50 feet away, while the scarlet tanager looked down from a low tree and seemed as interested in the admiring group as they were in him. Butterflies alight on the upturned palms of loving little hands and a spirit of good comradeship seems to fill the air.

Even Turtles and Frogs
Turtles and frogs are brought from other streams and ponds and placed in the Nature Woods where the little folks feel sure that they will be safe. So far, about 1800 children have taken part in the preparation of this bird and flower sanctuary.

Not only do the children do the constructive work of producing and protecting beauty in the woods, but they give lively assistance in destroying insect pests which may harm the trees. Instead of offering individual prizes, it has seemed better to consider this work as civic and co-op-

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SUMMER TERM BEGINS MAY 5

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Aaron Sapro (sah-p'ro), complainant in \$100,000 libel suit against Henry Ford.

Carlo Quaglia (kwah-'lyah), a witness in plot against Italian Dictator.

The Zamboni (ts-to tsah-n'bo-ne), one of the defendants in the same plot.

Marshall Chang Tso-lin (tchong so-lin), commander-in-chief of Northern armies, whom the Cantonese are striving to overcome.

Yvette (6-ve'), name of heroine in "Yes, Yes, Yvette," a musical comedy now playing at a Boston theater.

The Parent

We feel that the character and unfoldment of this department may well be left largely to Monitor parents. Many, doubtless, will have valuable ideas to contribute to the discussion, or wish to carry on, or write open letters. At times indeed the columns might have the appearance of a parents' "mail bag."

The Friendly Dark

"I'M NOT afraid of the dark!" I heard a little girl, Helen Melvin, old Helen Melvin, my newest neighbor, announce to her playmate as I came down the garden walk. She was just the other side of the shrubbery that borders my yard and furnishes a background for the Melvin's lovely garden on the other side. "Not even when it's dark, awful dark, with no light anywhere, and no one at all around but yourself?" questioned her doubting friend, with childish emphasis. "No," calmly and definitely came back, "Of course not."

Then a call from Helen's mother, and the children's ready obedience closed the conversation that had caught my ear and held me for the moment, eager to know how it came about and what it would reveal before its conclusion. I set my flat, cool, green basket on the ground and stooped low to gather exquisite pink cottage tulips that reminded me of the delicate loveliness of the type of childhood Helen represented. I fancied I heard again her clear, frank statement that the dark held no fear for her. My curiosity was aroused to know what reason she would have given for her fearlessness of the terrors of the dark that usually haunt a little girl's mind. I could not but believe that I had been denied something interesting, either a fanciful imagination of childhood, or something to the effect that fear had never been allowed to enter her little heart. Nevertheless, I was quite sure that I had missed a delightful childhood interpretation of fearless moments in the dark, "awful dark" when there was "no one around but yourself," so I resolved that some day I would hear the remainder of at least Helen's part of that conversation.

A Place of Friendship
During the warm days of late spring that followed, a happy friendship warmed between Helen's mother and me. Our gardens often beckoned us to long, loving tasks of spading, sowing, weeding, and numerous other bits of work that make gardening such a delightful adventure. A garden is such a lovely, fertile place in which to nurture a friendship, and Helen's interest in my seeds put to sleep in warm beds of Mother Earth. In each other's garden, we found a common unfolding leaf and bud, brought her often, very often, into my garden.

I knew that some day the time would come when I would hear her talk to me of her lack of fear of the usual terrors of the dark as spontaneously and as enthusiastically as she did on the day I saw her through the lilac hedge, engaged in conversation with her playmate, as she tenderly tucked a baby-doll to bed. And that time did come! It came when I was tucking her in for the night, upstairs in the high canopied bed where one needs a little set of steps by which to climb to its softness, and there to invite the sandman to hasten lovely dreams.

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The Principal

MISS E. A. HOLLOWAY, L. R. A. M.

and to take a trip to the woods to plant them. This plan was made possible by the Conservation Council, which allowed \$10 to be used for the three prizes.

While carrying on much of the work in developing the Nature Study Woods, the school grounds are not forgotten. Bulbs are planted each fall and enjoyed not only by the classes which plant them, but by the entire school and the younger children are looking forward to the time when it shall be their privilege to do the work of caring for the school grounds.

Co-operation is the by-word of the whole city. The Conservation Council, through its organizations, has provided beautiful labels for many of the trees on the school grounds and secures plants and seeds which are needed and stands ready to assist in any way possible as needs arise. The school grounds are being used more and more for nature study purposes as trees and shrubs especially adapted to such study are introduced in the same plot.

Such dynamic work in conservation must necessarily make a deeper impression than mere reading and discussion of what should be done and it seems apparent that a civic spirit has developed in large numbers of young people when a worker for the Park Department casually remarks: "It's wonderful! Children in these woods, and no one does no harm to nothing!"

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Meeting the Challenge of the Frontier

Toronto, Can.

Special Correspondence

THERE are thousands of sturdy men working on the fringes of civilization, furnishing the means for the endowment of the agencies of culture, yet without any provision for their own development along aesthetic, intellectual and moral lines. And these hardy sons of the frontier, who in times of peril would be their country's strongest defense, are removed from the influences which tend to foster loyalty.

When we consider the sums spent

toward carrying out his plan. He

bought a quantity of lumber to equip

three log buildings in different camps

of northern Ontario—buildings to be

used by the men for recreation and

study. They were to be known as

"reading camps" (for the terms college

and university were as yet anathema

on the frontier); and the organization

became known as the Reading Camp Association.

Such was the beginning of a movement

which has steadily grown in scope

and influence, until now there are

branches throughout Canada and

Besides keeping his headquarters—

tent, box-car, or shack—ready for

the use of the camp, and taking

charge of the books and magazines

provided, he gives courses of in-

struction—in elementary subjects for

the most part; reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography and

book-keeping. The classes are not

attended by all, of course; yet the

numbers enrolled have steadily in-

creased. During the last year 1118

were listed for regular study; and

more than 50,000 attended the gen-

eral classes and blackboard talks, in

which topics of social significance



Frontier College Classroom—A Lesson in Civics in the Woods of Northern Ontario.

by philanthropists on behalf of the

young men of the cities,—of the li-

braries donated, the gymnasiums

equipped, the clubs formed for their

benefit—the neglect of the frontiers-

men is incomprehensible. For rec-

reation in their leisure hours they

are left largely to find entertainment

in poker or black jack, or in such

snatches of reading as may be

gleaned from newspapers of ancient

and modern vintage brought into camp upon rare

occasions by someone who has paid a

visit to the nearest town—distant

perhaps 100 miles or more.

True, desultory efforts have from

time to time been made to relieve in

a measure the conditions under which

these men live. But the hardy la-

borer has slight respect for the man

who, from a dignified pedestal, con-

descends to give him advice. He can

be reached only by those who will

meet him on his own plane—and on

his own terms. Just what those terms

have been finally discovered; and

the man who made this discovery has

also devised a method of fulfilling

them.

Conceived in California

It was in the redwoods of Cal-

ifornia that Alfred Fitzpatrick, a

young Nova Scotian and a graduate

of one of the Canadian universities,

conceived the idea from which has

developed the Frontier College. As a

missionary among the lumberjacks

he learned that the only way to ap-

proach these men was as one of

themselves, living their life, sharing

in their work, winning their con-

fidence, and influencing them through

contact and example.

He returned to Canada, determined

to put into practice the idea that had

come to him. It was not an easy

task. That of the trail-blazer sel-

dom is.

It was in the autumn of 1900 that

Mr. Fitzpatrick took the first steps

for his work.

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BEING invited recently to lecture on Shakespeare to an audience which might be expected to have only a limited working knowledge of the subject, I chose to dwell chiefly upon his view of human experience, as this view might be deduced from his plays. A brief meditation, however, convinced me that such a view formed no part of the dramatist's mental equipment; by which I mean, that I was unable to place him definitely among, or to identify him with, any of the recognized intellectual, religious, or other social movements of his day. He was not, consciously, of an creed, though he had given to Marcellus, in "Hamlet," the exquisitely beautiful words:

Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawn singeth all night long;
And then, they say, no spirit dare stir abroad,
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy takes nor witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time.

Shakespeare was neither stochastically, in the Senecan manner, nor skeptical, after the fashion of Montaigne, nor cynical, as were the Machiavellians of his days. He was none of these things; unless, indeed, he were all of them. Human life to him was a "walking shadow"; beyond that a "silence," and, however often he showed himself an idealist, he was so, it may be argued, only because ideal characters, and harmonious endings, were popular, upon the stage for which he wrote, in an age which, too often, lacked both.

Sometime later, at King's College, Mr. T. S. Eliot read a paper before the Shakespeare Association upon "Shakespeare and the Stoicism of Seneca," in which a similar conclusion was reached, expressed in phrases such as these: "Had his philosophy been better, his poetry would have been worse"; "Shakespeare's plays are not meaningless,

but they are without meaning." Those statements, undoubtedly, are true of Shakespeare, and of his way of work. All such facets of the teaming activities about him, as flashing into the mirror of his consciousness, he could adapt to his labor as dramatist, he did so adapt, without other set purpose than the object immediately in view, that of pleasing his audience, and profiting himself. Had you told him that he was a great teacher, he would have smiled at you; had you praised him as a philosopher, he might have laughed at you; to all such suggestions his response, and reproof, would have been, "I am a playwright." There he was content to leave it.

And yet, and yet, baffled though we sometimes feel ourselves to be, by the elusiveness of the ultimate man—at once so great, and so enigmatic—there is, nevertheless, an essential fitness in the fact that we cannot place and identify this master unifier of a time that lacked unity? Do not these qualities of many-sidedness, by which we see him, through characters that at once conceal and reveal their deepest selves, make him less of an age, and more "for all time"; a more easily acquired and a choicer possession, always, to larger numbers of mankind than would otherwise have been the case. This, at least, seems to be certain, that while never seeking to systematize the world in which he found himself, he recognized instinctively—and instinctively at bottom loved—all those things in it, and of it, that, because they were beautiful and good, were for him positive if not permanent. And consciousness of beauty, both moral and physical, in less degree or greater, he imparted to all who have contact with him. Which of us owes, to this man, nothing, but more delight, a summer's dawn rising by the woodland, and the sea, since he learned, with Oberon,—

Like a forester the groves to tread,
Even fill the eastern gate, all fiery
Opening on Neptune, with fair
blissed beams,
Turns into yellow gold his salt sea
streams.

Or who has not responded more fully to the pageantry of a summer's day, for remembering,—

Full many a glorious morning have I seen
Flatter the mountain-tops with sovereign
eye,
Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
Gliding pale streams with heavenly
alchemy.

Or has not felt a more serene beauty in a night of June, because of Lorenzo's words:

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold.

And when you turn from nature, in those plays and poems, to the men and women who people them, no less magically is the vision of beauty called up. Even in the earlier light-hearted comedies, such as "Two Gentlemen of Verona," already the idealist is here; heightening the natural reverence of young manhood for young womanhood, in lines so chastely simple as,—

Who is Silvia? what is she?
That all the swains commend her?
Holy, fair and wise is she:
The heavens such grace did lend her
That she might admired be.

Even among the secondary characters, hidden away in comparatively neglected scenes, of comparatively unfamiliar plays, you get many an illuminating touch of wit, or of wisdom, expressed in a way more musical, more striking and, generally, more human, too, than any that you will find elsewhere among the Elizabethans. One line, in particular, comes to me, spoken by the old shepherd in "A Winter's Tale"—a line full of significance, revealing what, I believe, was one of Shakespeare's most delightful qualities of Shakespeare, the man who had obtained for himself, he remembered, in 1601, a coat-of-arms, and thenceforth was numbered, nominally at least, among the gentry; and which is also a salutary reminder to us all, and especially to such as, tempted by its privileges, are prone sometimes to forget the obligations of social status, and the implications of the line—

Let us be gentle, now that we are gentlemen.

On the whole, then, it seems evident that in this matter of Shakespeare's generally admitted failure to reveal himself, all has worked for good; and we can take comfort in the reflection, not only that "had his philosophy been better, his poetry unquestionably would have been worse," but also that any attempt on Shakespeare's part to state explicitly his theory of existence would have robbed us, partially at least, of that happy sense of his universality, and must have diminished that persuasive and compelling power to touch us all to the finer issues, which is so great a part of his secret, of his lucence, and of his perennial charm. P. A.

One Way

O joy, joy, joy to fill
The day with leagues; go thy way,
all things say,
Thou hast thy way to go, thou hast
thy day
To live; thou hast thy need of thee
to make
In the heart of others; do thy thing;
yes, alack
The world's great thirst for yet another
man!
And be thou sure of this; no other
can
Do for thee that appointed thee of
God.
—DIXON, in "Christ's Company."

I shall never forget the night I got there. The train went no farther than Nicomedia in those days. . . . But when the three red lights on the tail of it dwindled into the dark, I had the queerest sense of having been dropped into another world. It was the more so because one couldn't see an earthly thing—not a star, not even the Gulf which we were to cross. I only heard the lapping of it, close by, when the rumble of the train died out of the stillness. That and the crunch of steps on the sand was all there was to hear, and an occasional word I didn't catch. The men could hardly have been more silent if our lives had depended on it. I had no idea how many of them there were, or what they looked like—much less where they were taking me. They simply hoisted a sail and put off into the night. I would have sworn, too, that there was no wind. The sail filled, however; I could see the swaying pallor of it, and hear the ripple under the bow. And as my eyes got used to the darkness, I discovered an irregular silhouette in front of us, and a floating will-o'-the-wisp of a light. The silhouette grew taller and blacker till the boat grounded under it. Then, by the light of the will-o'-the-wisp, which was a spluttering oil lantern on shore, I made out some immense cypresses. . . .

I suddenly became aware of the strangest sound. I had no idea what it was or where it came from, but it was a sort of low moaning that fairly went into your bones. It grew louder when we started on again. We climbed an invisible trail where branches slashed at us in the dark, and all kinds of sharp and sweet and queer smells came out of it in waves. And nightingales began to sing like mad around us, and off in the distance somewhere jackals were barking, and under it all that low moaning went on and on and on. . . . The moaning came from the mill-wheels in the valley. They were picturesque old wooden affairs, the mills, all green with moss and mal-

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RADIO

When the Public Buys

INTERFERENCE BILL BECOMES LAW IN MAINE

First State to Take This
Step—Great Difficulty
Faces Enforcement

AUGUSTA, Me., April 19 (Special).—Maine is believed to be the first state to enact radio interference legislation, for Gov. Ralph O. Brewster has just signed the Slocum radio bill making unlawful the operation of sets which "howl."

The Governor obtained expert advice from Wallace H. White Jr., Maine National Representative, who is a congressional leader in radio legislation. The newly created Federal Radio Commission was consulted by Representative White, who wrote the Governor a letter urging his signature of the bill.

The wording of the bill is as follows: "Section one: It shall be unlawful to use within the State of Maine any radio receiving set which radiates radio waves, between 200 and 550 meters wavelength, thereby causing interference with the reception of any other radio receiving set unless said radiating set shall be rebuilt or redesigned to prevent said radiation."

"Section two: Whoever knowingly, maliciously or wantonly by any means unreasonably disturbs the reception of radio waves used for radiotelephony, between 200 and 550 meters wavelength, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 and not more than \$50, to be recovered by complaint in any municipal or police court or before any trial justice."

Mr. White's letter to Representative White's letter in part was as follows: "A number of cities throughout the country have enacted ordinances of the same general purpose. In New York, Connecticut and perhaps in some other states legislation dealing with specific phases of radio communication have been proposed but so far as my information goes this is the pioneer enactment by any state on this subject. I think Canada has legislated along these lines."

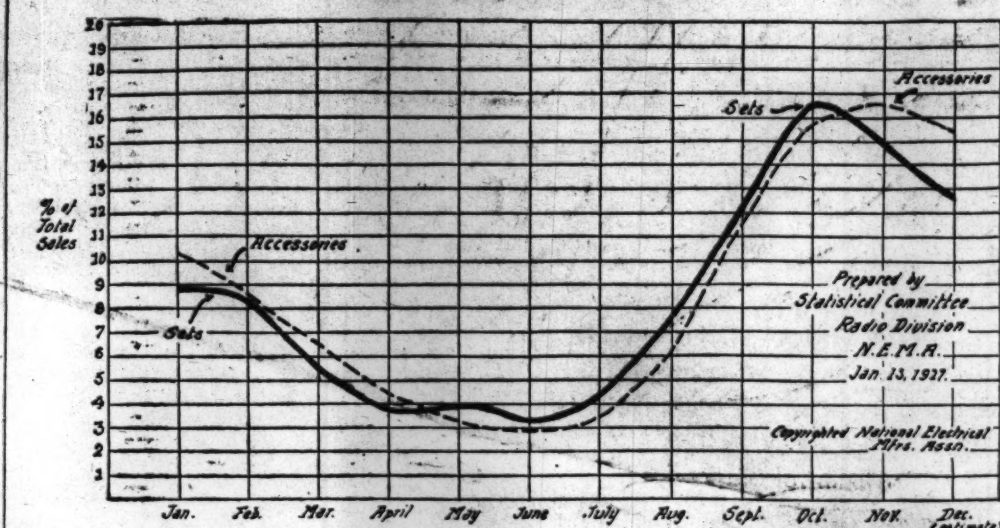
"The bill does not conflict with federal legislation. It is accurate enough for a general statement to say that the recent act passed by Congress dealt with transmission and transmitting sets rather than with reception and receiving sets."

"There is no objection to the substance of Section one. There are difficulties with Section two, I assume its purpose is to deter the penalties for violating Section 1, but it goes much farther for while Section 1 relates only to radio receiving sets, this section provides that whoever—by any means—disturbs the reception of the radio waves named, shall be punished. This is broad enough to include the interference which comes not only from radio receiving sets but also that which comes from trolley wires, telegraph wires, electric light wires, elevators, X-ray machines and a multitude of other electrical appliances which do radiate interfering energy."

"It may be the legislature had these sources of interference in mind in approving this section, but if so, the purpose is not clearly or effectively stated. I am inclined to the idea that what was intended was only the radiations from receiving sets. But I do not think, in view of other language in the section, it makes much difference what was meant for as a practical matter convictions under the act will be well-nigh impossible. The first difficulty would be the identification of the set or other electrical appliance which interfered in a particular instance. There are real technical difficulties about this."

Enforcement Difficult
"Then general and effective enforcement would, in my opinion, either require the licensing of all receiving sets so that their existence and location would be known, or a substantial number of inspectors, or perhaps both. The act provides for neither of these aids to enforcement. Finally, if it was established in a given case that a set was causing interference, Section Two requires the further proof that it unreasonably disturbed reception and that this was being done knowingly, maliciously or wantonly. I can conceive a case where all this might be proved, but I should not want the job of convicting under this statute."

"Notwithstanding all this, I believe if I were you I should approve the legislation, for it is a start along the road which I believe many states will soon be traveling. It might be worth your while, however, to point out some of the infirmities of the legislation and the doubt as to convictions under it. The legislation is an assertion of state authority in a field not yet invaded by the National Government. It is my belief that all these sources of interference with this means of communication will be more and more studied, and that efforts to prevent or to minimize such interference will be made by many states."



WILL the radio industry succeed in changing still further the habits of the people of this Nation? The radio division of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association submit a chart which clearly shows the decline in goods delivered during the summer months heretofore.

But in 1927, it is predicted, radio-casting stations will have more listeners than they did last summer, even allowing for normal growth. "We are going to change the valley of that curve," says the association. "In the long twilight summer evenings, apparently the potential radio listener divides his time between golf, automobile riding, gardening, and other activities away from home. In late July, his thoughts begin to turn with more interest to his set, and his hand to the dials and his pocketbook, as the curves here would indicate."

"Improvement in summer programs, better sets, and higher power

in radio-casting have made the summer static less offensive, and a few hours of entertainment the more pleasant. Representatives of about 30 of the largest companies, producing approximately 85 per cent of the total radio equipment are also considering a program for daylight demonstration hours, sponsored by the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, as a means of radio-casting to people without sets, and aiding the dealers in the display of quality and entertaining air-hours.

In the above chart radio sets and accessories sold by 20 prominent radio companies are included in this curve, which covers bulk shipments during the year 1926. Radio sets constituted 40 per cent of the total sales. Accessory equipment, including tubes, loudspeakers, all types of figures and power source equipment, was estimated at 60 per cent. Figures are from the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association.

Radio Programs
Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 18

Evening Features
FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WGBS, Portland, Me. (480 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—United States Army talk.
7:50—Studio talk. 8—Harmonizers.
8:30—From WEA. 10:30—From WEA.
WBAA, Boston, Mass. (328 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WJZ. 8:30—Vocal program. 9:11—From WJZ. 11—Dance program.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (340 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Pioneer hour. 8—Vocal. 8:30 to 10:30—From WEA.
WTAO, Worcester, Mass. (345 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—From WEA. 8—Musical program. 9:30—From WEA. 10:30—Dance program.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (376 Meters)
9:30 p. m.—From WEA. 10:30—Dance program.
WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (386 Meters)
8 p. m.—Remington Band. 9:30—Musical program.
WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (398 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—From WEA. 8—Remington Band. 9:11—From WEA.
WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
8 p. m.—Old-time dance program. 8:30 to 10:30—From WEA. 10:30—Band concert. 11:30—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (444 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—United States Army Band. 8—Band duets and songs. 8:30—Society orchestra. 9—Soloist with Nathaniel Shilkret's orchestra. 10—Quartet, instrumental and vocal soloists. 11—Dance program. 11:30—Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—South Sea Islanders. 8:30—One-act play, with Grant Mitchell. 8:30—Dance program. 9:11—Dance program. 9:30—Correct time. 9:41—Dance program. 10:30—Correct time. 10:41—Dance program. 11:30—Dance program.

WOPR, Detroit, Mich. (376 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Light opera program. 8—Little Symphony Orchestra. 9—Dance program.
WJL, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program. 9 to 10:30—From WEA.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—From WEA. 9—Public auditorium program. 9:30—From WEA. 11—Dance program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)
10 p. m.—Instrumental trio. 10:45—Dance program. 11:30—Melody Boys. 11:30—Dance program.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (369 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—From WJZ.
WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
8 p. m.—Music review. 9:11—Dance program. 9:30—From WEA. 10:30—Dance program.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (378 Meters)
8 p. m.—Unity Artists. 8:30—Vocal program. 9—Frolic hour. 10—Dance program. 11—Cheer-Up Club.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WEA. 9—Theater program. 10—Dance program. 10:30—Dance program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (344 Meters)
9 p. m.—From WJZ.
WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—United States Army Band. 8:15 to 11:30—From WEA.

WEHR, Clearwater, Fla. (355 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Open house program.
FWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)
8:30 to 10 p. m.—Navy Band.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
CNRW, Winnipeg, Man. (384 Meters)
10:30 p. m.—Concert program.
WCCO, St. Paul, Minn. (417 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WEA. 9—Portia Players. 9:30—Dance program. 10:30—Dance program. 11:30—Dance program.

WOL, Chicago, Ill. (317 Meters)
8 p. m.—Theater program. 9:30—Dance and studio programs.

WBBB, Chicago, Ill. (324 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Travel sketch. 9:15—Piano Mood. 9:30—By Norm Sherr. 12—Feature radio club and dance program.

WBBB, Chicago, Ill. (324 Meters)
7 p. m.—Ensemble and soloists in semi-classical program. 8:30—Dance orchestra, ensemble, and singers in popular program.

WCFL, Chicago, Ill. (402 Meters)
8 to 12 p. m.—Studio program.

KTW, Chicago, Ill. (389 Meters)
7 to 9 p. m.—From WJZ. 8—Classical concert. 10:30—Dance program.

WHR, Kansas City, Mo. (364 Meters)
10:45 p. m.—Midweek musical.

129 STATIONS OUT OF FAVOR

Wavelength Jumpers Will
Have to Take Undesirable
Frequencies

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—There are 129 radio stations among the 732 now operating which will find difficulty in getting desirable status and temporary permit to continue service after April 24. This estimate is given by H. A. Bellows, a member of the Federal Radio Commission, from data compiled on applications for licenses which the commission has received from practically every operating station.

The unwise 129 stations are those which have, since July 1, 1926, abandoned the original wavelength channel assigned to them by the Commerce Department and are now operating at what is technically classed as "intermediate frequencies." Radio communication channels have been set at 10 kilocycles apart by national and international agreement, and the 129 stations have been operating regardless of this, producing "interference" between stations declared, "interference on two wavelengths besides their own."

Each of these 129 stations is being assigned a new wave for future operation and will have to stick to it under penalty, though the channel allotted may be in the "white" area of the radio-casting band, which is not highly congested.

Queens Hotel
KXN, Hollywood, Calif. (397 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Courtship program. 8:30—Dance program. 10:30—Dance program.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (445 Meters)
8 to 10 p. m.—Dr. Sigmund Spaeth; special artists.
KFOR, Long Beach, Calif. (393 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Musical Band. 9—Dance program. 10—Organ recital. 11—Dance program.

HOLLAND
Hotel Clarence
110 Oude Scheveningsche Weg
10 minutes by train from centre of THE HAGUE
British management, central heating. Hot and cold running water in every room.

MUSIC
Symphony Concert
The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the last of the season's Monday concerts in Symphony Hall last evening. The program included Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Converse's Fantasy for Orchestra, "Flower Ten Million," Prokofiev's "Classical" Symphony and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor.

All this music has been performed at other concerts of the orchestra this season. Mr. Converse's Fordian epic was the current novelty last evening, and it brought the audience the genuine pleasure and meritment that any remembered new work. Often, the laughter of an audience at a concert is mere amazement and misunderstanding. Last evening, the audience understood and responded at once to Mr. Converse's quips and pranks. On the qualification, there was a reception followed by many years. The factor which makes one hesitate to include it in a "permanent" category is that it explains itself immediately to every listener at a single hearing. What will subsequent hearings provide?

The genuine pleasure and meritment given over to familiar works, traced once more the imaginative fire with which Mr. Koussevitzky fills the "Oberon" music; the shimmering lyricism which his strings give him in such music as the Prokofiev; the beauties of interpretative coloring and the occasional dragging of tempo with which this leader has at many previous concerts been known to invest a Tchaikovsky Symphony.

MAINE GOVERNOR VISITS LUCERNE
State Greetings Extended at Opening Ceremonies
BANGOR, Me., April 19 (Special).—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster extended the greetings of the State to its newest village, Lucerne-in-Maine, a picturesque community of log cabin homes, at opening ceremonies yesterday attended also by Mrs. Brewster, members of the Governor's staff, and a party from Boston.

Uniting with the State in welcoming the new village the city of Bangor also made official observance of the day. Mayor John Wilson met the Governor upon his arrival in this city and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, with a band in attendance, escorted the Governor's party to the Bangor-Brewer Inn. At that point

"Oh, Rupert-Rupert," cried Rupert-Rupert, "I am standing up all by myself." "But we are not leaning against anything at all," Robert-Rupert, said Rupert-Rupert.

"We are standing on our heads instead of our feet," Rupert-Rupert, said Robert-Rupert.

"But we are not leaning against anything at all," Robert-Rupert, said Rupert-Rupert.

PACIFIC STEEL BOILER'S YEAR
Pacific Steel Boiler Corporation (New Jersey) reports net profit of \$364,233 for 1926, equal to \$1.90 a share. Sales were 32 per cent larger than in 1925.

SWITZERLAND Hotel Alpenruhe

WENGEN
Near Forest
Moderate terms. Open in Winter.

MEIRINGEN, Switzerland
2,000 ft. (Bridle Railway)
Starting point for Grindelwald & Rhododendron, by the Swiss Auto-Mail-Coaches.
GRD. HOTEL DU SAUVAGE
(WILDELMANN)
Leading Hotel in Meiringen. Magnificent Position. Price Rooms from Frs. 12.-. Pension-terms from Frs. 12.-. Casino-Resort & Tea room (connected with the Hotel). Concerts daily. W. GUTER, Managing Prop.

EDEN HOTEL

INTERLAKEN
In its own garden. Beautiful view of Jungfrau. Running water. Moderate in price.

A. BURGI-RUTHHAUSER
Managing Proprietor
Gstaad 3500 ft.

Royal Hotel Winter Palace

A Really "de luxe" Hotel in ideal position.

GUNTEN

Lake of Thun, Switzerland
HOTEL DU LAC
Highly recommended Family Hotel. Family Restaurant. Prop.

Hotel Bellevue

SWITZERLAND
Quiet, elevated position. In close proximity to the National Park. Fine view of Lake and Alps. Large shady garden. Excellent service. Excellent food. Prop.

Kuhn Hotel Kurhaus

Delightful and peaceful spot. Best view, no doubt, of the Jungfrau. Apartments, no doubt, the best in the area. From 11.-, upwards. The Wintersports. F. SEHWER, Prop.

Hotel Pension Bellevue

(Right on the border of the Swiss National Park. In the "white" area of the radio-casting band, which is not highly congested.)

HOLLAND

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110 Oude Scheveningsche Weg
10 minutes by train from centre of THE HAGUE
British management, central heating. Hot and cold running water in every room.

THE QUEENS HOTEL

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TORONTO, CANADA
Noted for its homelike atmosphere, quiet, comfort and refinement. Unexcelled cuisine, and moderate charges. American and European Plans.

Hotel Strathcona

VICTORIA, B. C.
FIREPROOF & MODERN, REFINED & HOMELIKE
European Plan Cafe a la carte
Rates \$1.50 per day up.

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"YOUR COMFORT OUR PRIDE"
Rates \$4.00 to \$5.00 Daily
AMERICAN PLAN
OTTAWA, CANADA

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Miss Emma E. Davies, Melbourne, Australia.

Mrs. Clara C. Magruder, Chicago, Ill. Richard Cary, Wildwood, N. J. Miss Lucy Brooks, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Ira Cary, Wildwood, N. J. Mrs. Carrie Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. James E. Cary, Jr., Wildwood, N. J. Whitney Rockefeller, Whistler, B. C., Canada.

Mrs. E. Gardner, North Attleboro, Mass. Thelma Thorsen, North Attleboro, Mass. Norman Gardner, North Attleboro, Mass. Mrs. H. A. Gardner, North Attleboro, Mass.

Mrs. Lucy E. Herrick, Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Louise E. Selp, Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Corneille E. Selp, Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Mary J. Wright, New York City. Mrs. Maurice E. Davis, Oshkosh, N. Y. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Young, New York City. Mrs. L. S. Wheeler, Wytheville, N. J. Mrs. Bella C. Snyder, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. M. R. Knight, Mansfield, Mass. Martin R. Knight, Mansfield, Mass.

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ITALY SUMMER FETES

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An Hotel of Distinction and Comfort with Sports Ground. Apply for tariff to Mrs. S. BRYAN SMITH

The Queens Hotel

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European Plan Cafe a la carte
Rates \$1.50 per day up.

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Col. Bank and Gilmore Streets
"YOUR COMFORT OUR PRIDE"
Rates \$4.00 to \$5.00 Daily
AMERICAN PLAN
OTTAWA, CANADA

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200 rooms Open all year
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The hotels are spacious and have every modern convenience. Special tariff for long stays.

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ENGLAND

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A Beautiful English Town and Centre of a District Unusually Rich in Historical Associations

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| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| Br. B. Fgm vte | 12 | 12 | 12 | 17 CMASIF 5a | 93 |
| Cellulose | 147 | 145 | 147 | 17 CMASIF | 78 |
| to pf | 118 | 118 | 118 | 3 Chi Ri CW | 80 |
| Commander | .09 | .09 | .09 | 3 Chica NE 4 1/2 2037 | 94 |
| Cont Oilfields | .56 | .51 | .56 | 31 Chila Cop 5a '47 | 95 |
| Cyan pf | 87 | 87 | 87 | 3 Cities Ser 5a '58 | 91 |
| Gas & Etl | 78 | 78 | 78 | 6 do 5a '58 | 101 |

[illegible]

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|------|------|
| ...s Hero | 23% | 23% | 23% | 6 OKtaNatGas6s | 104% | 104% |
| By Pet | 8% | 8% | 8% | 2 Park&Tl6s36 | 96% | 96% |
| By Pet's v t c | 8% | 8% | 8% | 2 PennO&D6s7A | 97% | 97% |
| Forest R COD | 7 | 7 | 7 | 10 PennO&Ed6s5oww | 98% | 98% |
| hler Dis-C | 19% | 19% | 19% | 1 PennP&L5s7D3 | 101 | 101 |
| hler Exper | 45 | 45 | 45 | 3 PhilaE15s72 | 104% | 104% |
| 5 Durant Mot | 12% | 11% | 11% | 4 PotomacE6s56 | 96% | 96% |
| Bond & S. | 70% | 69% | 70 | 24 PubSR&E&Gas6s5 | 103 | 103 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|------|------|-------------------|------|------|
| Ad & Sh pf. | 10% | 106% | 106% | 1 Pum&vCNJ5%a56 | 102% | 102% |
| Invest | 26 | 25% | 26 | 13 Queens&E55% | 100% | 100% |
| P & Lt 2 pf. | 97% | 96% | 97% | 1 PureOil6%a123% | 103% | 103% |
| pire Pow | 35% | 35% | 35% | 5 RemArms5%a30 | 97% | 97% |
| Gold Mines. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 RichfieldO&41 | 96 | 96 |
| ry Wei A | 8% | 8% | 8% | 5 SchulteRE6%35ww | 95% | 95% |
| ry Wei B | 3% | 3% | 3% | 1 SchulteRE6%35ww | 87% | 87% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------------|-----|-----|
| ... Pipe | 55 | 55 | 55 | 4 | Servei Corda | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| ... (ES) & Co B | 374 | 374 | 374 | 374 | 4 | Shawsheen T | 94 | 94 |
| ... rdo S | 155 | 155 | 55 | 30 | 4 | Solvay Ams | 94 | 98 |
| ... Farm Cndy | 23 | 23 | 28 | 7 | 7 | SEPAL | 106 | 106 |
| ... Mot Canada | 520 | 520 | 520 | 16 | 4 | South CoEd | 106 | 106 |
| ... adation | 174 | 17 | 174 | 7 | 7 | SoCal Ed | 106 | 106 |
| ... Theater A | 30 | 19 | 194 | 5 | 5 | SoGast | 102 | 102 |
| ... Clin Mfg Co | 124 | 124 | 124 | 71 | 71 | Stand | 102 | 102 |

| Shrimp % of | 7 | 73 | 73 | 10 | StandOHNC | 102 | 102 |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|-----------|------------------|-----|
| Shrimp Chas | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | StandOHNC | 102 <td>102</td> | 102 |
| Bak A | 54 | 54 | 54 | 1 | StandOHNC | 102 <td>102</td> | 102 |
| Bak B | 54 | 5 | 5 | 1 | StandOHNC | 102 <td>102</td> | 102 |
| Pub Ser | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 | StandOHNC | 102 <td>102</td> | 102 |
| Oil | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | StandOHNC | 102 <td>102</td> | 102 |
| Soft Saf Ras | 94 | 94 | 94 | 1 | StandOHNC | 102 <td>102</td> | 102 |
| Scrite Prod | 9 | 9 | 9 | 1 | StandOHNC | 102 <td>102</td> | 102 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|
| Alden Coal.....172 | 172 | 172 | 1 U S Bond 5 1/2% 37,100 183 |
| Alden Center M 3 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 U S Smlt 5 1/2% 28,100 183 |
| Alden States M .03 | .03 | .03 | 5 West Va Ch 5 1/2% 100 100 |
| Ayr Tire & R 45 1/4 | 45 1/4 | 45 1/4 | 15 Wn BrPdc 5 1/2% 33,103 184 |
| and Stores.....6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 48 Webster M 5 1/2% 33 93 58 |
| Atl & P 1st pf 118 | 118 | 118 | 7 W Searles 36Ww 33 1/2 98 |
| Oil Corn Pa 88 1/4 | 88 1/4 | 88 1/4 | 1 Wls Cent 5 1/2% 30 97 97 |
| | | | FOREIGN BONDS |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|--------------------|----|----|----|
| Shaw Cab off 1% | 164 | 164 | 2 AgMigBk 7s | 46 | 97 | 97 |
| Whorne Min. 04 | 04 | 04 | 27 AgMigBk 7s | 67 | 97 | 96 |
| oline | 114 | 114 | 10 Antioquia 7C 45 | 96 | 98 | 98 |
| A Min | 134 | 134 | 6 BadenConMu 51 | 94 | 93 | 93 |
| man Pf | 334 | 334 | 1 Bat Fed 4 1/2 | 42 | 54 | 53 |
| s Co | 274 | 274 | 28 BerlinF0 4 1/2 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| & Hardart .. | 584 | 584 | 10 BerSE 4 1/2 | 96 | 97 | 97 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|------|------|-----|
| ble Oil & R. 64 | 58% | 60 | 6 Brisbane Ave 57 | 98 | 94% | 98 |
| Oil Canada... 43 | 43% | 42% | 3 BuAires P775 | 47 | 100 | 99 |
| ana Pipe Line 67 | 67 | 67 | 2 Buen Aires Pr 752 | 94% | 94% | 94 |
| st Rayon A... 7% | 7% | 7% | 10 de 757 | 94% | 94% | 94 |
| Con Peto.... 1% | 1% | 1% | 30 Costa Rica Rep 7s | 96% | 96% | 96 |
| Fet 30% | 30% | 30% | 5 Dan Con 545/55 | 99% | 99% | 99 |
| Utili A.... 36 | 35 | 35 | 13 Ger Cos Mun 747.101% | 101% | 101% | 101 |
| | | | 13 G Co W. B. 614/762 | 87% | 87% | 87 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|------|------|
| UHI B..... | 4 | 4% | 4% |
| Manville nw. 89 | 68 | 88 | |
| City Cast of | 101 | 101% | 101% |
| Sec w | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| Grw Pow Sec. 19 | 19 | 19% | 19% |
| Val Coal of 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Oil | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Utahla Syndic. 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 13 Cb Co. 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 5 Hamburg Ellis 38 | 38 | 38% | 38% |
| 2 Hamburg State 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 1 Krupp 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 4 Lombard Ellis 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 16 Ming Mill Mcb 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 6 Ming Mill Mcb 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 76 Montecatini 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|----|---------------------|-----|-----|
| Del Bros new... | 48% | 48% | 48% | 3 | Montevideo's 69 | 93% | 93% |
| Mon Mot | 55% | 55% | 55% | 3 | NewS Wales's 67 | 96% | 96% |
| Val Mines | 1% | 1% | 1% | 18 | Peru 7's 59 | 97 | 96% |
| Cent Ry | 72 | 72 | 72 | 7 | Prussia's 51 | 99% | 99% |
| Jeff M&E M | 20% | 20% | 20% | 3 | Rio Grande 76 | 97 | 97 |
| Johnson & Co | 42% | 42% | 42% | 10 | Russ' 6's cfs NC 13 | 12% | 13% |
| Sabli Iron | 70 | 70 | 70 | 1 | Russian's 21 | 12% | 12% |
| | | | | 8 | Russ. St. M. 41 | 92% | 92% |

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|------|------|
| Ch Stores | 34% | 34% | 34% |
| Rub pf | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| tain & Gulc O | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| wk Val new | 44% | 44 | 44 |
| tain Prod | 24% | 24% | 24% |
| ood Prod B | 7% | 7% | 7% |
| lak pf | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| ain B | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 3 Slem & Hal 7% | 35.103V | 103V | 103V |
| 22 Slem & Hal 6% | 105% | 105V | 105V |
| 10 Stinnes Corp 7% | 100% | 100V | 100V |
| 26 Stinnes Indus 7% | 100% | 100V | 100V |
| 10 Swiss Con 5% | 29.101V | 101V | 101V |
| 27 Unit El Serv 7% | 102% | 102 | 102 |
| 3 Un Indus Crp 6% | 97 | 97 | 97 |

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Fuel & Gas | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Pub Serv A | 240 | 240 | 240 |
| Pub Serv B | 22 | 21 [†] | 21 [†] |
| Pub Serv C | 19 [†] | 19 [†] | 19 [†] |
| Mag Mach | 38 | 35 [‡] | 38 |
| Int Ref | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Mer Bros | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Bradford | 5 | 5 | 5 |

†Actual sales. ‡Ex-div. *Cents

| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|-------------|------|------|------|
| Income | 180 | 189 | 183 |
| MexAr Ld | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| Mont Mining | 76 | 74 | 73 |
| Mdse | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| & Ship | 27% | 27% | 27% |
| Sing Mines | 7% | 7% | 7% |
| nda Mines | 21 | 20% | 20% |
| Am Cement | 2 | | |

| | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Cent. Tex. | 11 1/2 | 11 1/4 | 11 1/4 |
| Ohio Pow. | 11 1/2 | 11 1/4 | 11 1/4 |
| States Pw | 105 1/2 | 105 1/4 | 105 1/4 |
| East Pow. | 13 1/2 | 13 1/4 | 13 1/4 |
| Cop. | 55 | 50 | 55 |
| Oil | 56 1/2 | 56 1/4 | 56 1/4 |
| Cent. Bld. | 48 1/2 | 48 1/4 | 48 1/4 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------------|
| Peel Boiler | 11% | 11% | 11% | New England member banks, taken |
| Oil Mill | 5% | 5% | 5% | a whole, have been remarkable |
| Spec of Venez | 11% | 11% | 11% | their uniformity during the last |
| Olive Co ... | 73% | 73% | 73% | years. So far as gross earnings |
| Ohlo Edis, n 34 | 33% | 33% | 33% | concerned, this may be largely a |
| Far | 14% | 13% | 13% | rate to comparative stability in |
| % pr | 85% | 85% | 85% | rates since 1923. But as regard |
| Ohlo Secur. | 12% | 12% | 12% | |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Petroleum vtc.... | 137 | 135 | 133 |
| Pt. Glass..... | 248 | 248 | 248 |
| Oil & Gas..... | 463 | 463 | 463 |
| Pipe Line..... | 159 | 157 | 158 |
| and C. Gamble..... | 189 | 189 | 189 |
| Can Co.,..... | 717 | 717 | 717 |
| Mfg..... | 94 | 94 | 94 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| As Bklyn..... | 242 | 242 | 243 | ing 1926 was 5.5 per cent—ide |
| Poster | 8 | 7 | 7% | with the rate earned in 1924 and |
| ton Arms. 164 | 15 | 15 | | and only .1 per cent less than in |
| forless Test 41 | 41 | 41 | | "Among the principal costs of |
| otor | 21% | 21 | 21 | ation, salaries and wages were |
| and Radiat. 23 | 23 | 23 | | spicuously uniform from year to |
| and Bro. | 170 | 170 | 170 | |
| Rak Pow. 172 | 172 | 172 | 172 | |

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Con | 102 1/2 | 102 | 102 |
| Crek Prod.. | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 |
| Del | 2 3/4 | 2 3/4 | 2 3/4 |
| In Williams | 8 1/4 | 7 3/4 | 8 |
| Wheat, N. .. | 52 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| Wiscon rcts. | 63 | 69 | 69 |
| | 16 | 16 | 16 |

| | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|------|
| Gold & Pl. | 31% | 31% | 31% |
| Cast & Pow'd | 31% | 31% | 31% |
| Bar | 8% | 8% | 8% |
| Ref. pf. | 76% | 76% | 76% |
| Cast & Pow. A n | 21% | 21% | 21% |
| Ref. P. L. | 18% | 18% | 18% |
| Cast B T pf. | 115% | 115% | 115% |
| Ref. B T | 62% | 62% | 62% |

| | | | | |
|------------------|------|------|------|---------------------------------|
| and | 66% | 68% | 69% | current expenses has therefore |
| Can | 17% | 17% | 17% | slightly upward in recent years |
| hio | 113% | 113% | 113% | earnings (before losses) have c |
| ew | 33% | 33% | 33% | spondingly declined. But as l |
| Pub & Lf. p. 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | charged off have diminished ra |
| Pub & Lf. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | since 1923, the trend of net p |

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Silv-Ld | 25 | 25 | 23 |
| Water As Oil | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Y As O pf. | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| nc (L) war. | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Det Axle | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Shipyards | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| h Min | 2 | 2 | 2 |

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Steel | 1% | 11% | 23% |
| S B etc 215 | 214 | 215 | |
| S A etc 18 | 19 | | |
| S B | 40% | 40% | 40% |
| S B | 8% | 8% | 8% |
| as in new | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| P A new | 15 | 13 | 14 |

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
| ... Mach... | 54% | 54% | 54% |
| trib Cp n... | 15% | 15% | 15% |
| trib pf n... | 84% | 84% | 84% |
| ht net n... | 58 | 58 | 57% |
| de Ext ... | 33% | 23% | 23% |
| per Min | 8 | 8 | 1% |
| L B cff... | 14% | 14% | 14% |

| | | | |
|------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Option | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Light | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Oil | 118 | 114 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Pet | 5 1/2 | 5 | 5 |
| Broas Pk | 25 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Airy P'd A | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| Prd Bt | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| Inf | 134 | 128 1/2 | 132 |

months ago a dividend of 10 cents share and an extra of 5 cents authorized.

BANK OF COLOMBIA BONDS
 NEW YORK, April 19—Negotiated under wav by F. J. Langan—

| | High | Low | 1:30 |
|----------------|--------|-----|--------|
| 6 1/8 '39..... | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| '39..... | 49 1/4 | 49 | 49 1/4 |

| | | | |
|--------|----------|-----|-----|
| Apr 58 | 321.1004 | 100 | 100 |
| ES 6A | 204.1044 | 104 | 104 |
| 6s | 2015.103 | 102 | 103 |
| M 6s | 38.104 | 104 | 104 |
| 6s | 38.102 | 102 | 102 |
| Cop 6A | 28.102 | 102 | 102 |
| Pow 5s | 56.97 | 97 | 97 |
| 5s | 56.96 | 96 | 96 |

14 days of April handled 88,351 car revenue freight, compared with 75,632 the similar period of last year.

COPPER FOR RUSSIA
NEW YORK, April 12—A shipment of 10,000,000 lbs. of copper for Russia is being handled by the New York office of the American Copper Export Association.

How 6 1/2 '33 91 30% 91 6,169,500 pounds of copper is going
ward, on one steamer, to Russia.

Sales (British), 2000; American), 2000. \$1.60 a share in the first quarter of 1923.

AND INDUSTRY SHOWING GAINS

New Construction Active— Less Unemployment and Fewer Failures

OTTAWA, April 19 (Special).—Reports received from various parts of Canada indicate an improvement in all branches of trade and industry.

Domestic trade conditions are generally steady. In the Maritime Province there is a marked betterment in both wholesale and retail trade.

In the Province of Quebec, business in the retail, wholesale and manufacturing trade is reported brisk. The building trade in the Province continues very active, and a considerable improvement in the number of unemployed is evident.

Reports from Winnipeg and other western centers indicate a satisfactory volume of business, with increased sales of hardware, builders' and automobile supplies.

Foreign Trade Gains

The trend of foreign trade continues favorable. One outstanding example is the steady growth in imports of automobiles. In the 12 months ended February 1927, 1927, the Dominion imported passenger automobiles valued at \$22,231,442, as compared with \$13,223,473 during the period ended February 1926, and \$12,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1925.

Imports of iron and steel products increased from \$22,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the volume of exports in the first two months of 1927 was more than double that of 1926. Rather more than half of the increase is accounted for by exports of agricultural products.

The export trade in manufactured products has more than kept pace with that in raw materials. In 1926, 1926, the value of exports of manufactured goods was \$1,100,000,000, as compared with \$1,000,000,000 in 1925, and \$900,000,000 in 1924.

Decrease in Unemployment

The latest government figures indicate a further increase in the volume of industrial employment. At the beginning of March the Dominion Census of 5813 firms aggregated 795,163 persons, compared with 788,145 in the preceding month.

An exceptionally active building and construction program is planned for the summer months. In addition to the many permits issued for commercial and residential buildings, the various governments have appropriated, or have on the agenda, large sums of money for public works, particularly highways and bridges. The railways have also signified their intention of making extensive outlays.

Another good sign is to be seen in the recent report on commercial failures. In the first two months of the current year, the cumulative total of bankruptcies was 354, a slight increase over the like two months of 1926, but less than in any preceding four years. The defaulted liabilities were \$4,715,544, as compared with \$5,294,196 for the corresponding period in 1926.

Manufacturing Plants Active

Hamilton, Ont., one of the most highly industrialized areas in Canada, reports industries much more active. The Canadian Steel Foundry Company, at its annual meeting issued a cheerful statement on its year's business.

The Dominion Foundries & Steel Company announced on hand sufficient for the next two or three months, and good prospects for the year. The Toronto Foundry Company reports business good in the jobbing line.

The Maritime steel plants are reported to be moderately active. Looking forward to another bumper crop, farmers at different points in Saskatchewan and Alberta are commencing operations. Moisture conditions throughout Alberta are reported as excellent, and rye is said to be in very good shape.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued a report on mineral production, which showed continued progress throughout 1926. The value of production reached a new record of \$24,948,892, marking an advance of \$4,848,000 over the total of \$20,100,892 for the preceding year. The previous high record in the mineral production of Canada was established at \$27,859,665 in 1926.

FRENCH BANK RATE AT LOWEST POINT SINCE JANUARY, 1924

Reduction of the Bank of France discount rate from 5 1/2 to 5 per cent places it at its lowest level since January, 1924. The course of the rate since before the war has been:

| Date | Rate |
|----------------|--------|
| Apr. 14, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Apr. 11, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Apr. 10, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Apr. 9, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Apr. 8, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Apr. 7, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Apr. 6, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Apr. 5, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Apr. 4, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Apr. 3, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Apr. 2, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Apr. 1, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 31, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 30, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 29, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 28, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 27, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 26, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 25, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 24, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 23, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 22, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 21, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 20, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 19, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 18, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 17, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 16, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 15, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 14, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 13, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 12, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 11, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 10, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 9, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 8, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 7, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 6, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 5, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 4, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 3, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 2, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Mar. 1, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 28, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 27, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 26, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 25, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 24, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 23, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 22, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 21, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 20, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 19, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 18, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 17, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 16, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 15, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
| Feb. 14, 1927 | 5 1/2% |
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At Boston Playhouses

"Pickwick"

Majestic Theater—Frank C. Kelly presents "Pickwick," with John Cumberland, a comedy in three acts and eight scenes by Cosmo Hamilton and Frank C. Kelly, freely based upon Charles Dickens' "Pickwick Papers." Directed by Campbell Gillen. Principals in the cast of 50:

Sam Weller.....Charles McNaughton
Nathaniel Winkle, Esq.....Ralph Bunker
Augustus Snodgrass.....MacKenzie Ward
Tracy Tupman, Esq.....Harry Plummer
Miss Emily Wardle.....Dorothy Winkler
Bob Sawyer.....Basil Hanbury
Miss Arabella Allen.....Sheelagh Hayes
Mr. Alfred Jingle.....Hugh Miller
Mr. Martha Bardell.....Katherine Stewart
Master Tommy Bardell.....Frank Peters
Martin the Gamekeeper.....Gordon
Gamekeeper's Boy.....Maureen Dillon
Old Mrs. Wardle.....Emily Lorraine
Miss Cluppings.....Ruby Hallier
Mr. Sanders.....John Rogers
Mr. Dodson.....John Rogers
Sergeant Buzfuss.....Bruce Winston
Mr. Skimpin.....Edward Jephson
Sergeant Snodgrass.....Frank Andrews
Mr. Plunkett.....Marshall Hale
Ben Allen.....Guido Alexander
Miss Isabella Winkle.....Helen Moore
Mr. Trundle.....Malcolm Dunfield
Mr. Wardle.....Walter Edwin
Tony Weller.....Dorothy Winkler
Rachel Wardle.....Olga Katin
Mr. Parker.....John Rogers
Mary.....Marie Paxton
Joe the Fabby.....Maxine Pomada
Samuel Pickwick.....John Rogers
Justice Starbush.....Sol Solomon

"Freely based" on "Pickwick Papers," says the program. No previous attempts to put Dickens' writings upon the stage, surely, have been so solicitous for the feelings of devotees of that great Victorian novelist and humorist. Cosmo Hamilton may safely defy expert Dickensians to discover anything out of key with the Pickwick of the printed page. Working a century later than the period of "Pickwick Papers," Mr. Hamilton, in the phrase of Stevenson, has played the sedulous ape so successfully to Dickens that the play now at the Majestic is the very echo and mirror of the printed pages.

Faithfulness has been carried so far that the characters reflect the appearance of the personages in the original book illustrations by "Phiz," even to details of physiognomy and costume. The scene of the trial for breach of promise to Mrs. Bardell in the phrase of Stevenson, has played the sedulous ape so successfully to Dickens that the play now at the Majestic is the very echo and mirror of the printed pages.

Pickwick, the Harmless. Who could fail to smile at that genial little fat man on Dickens' pages or on the Majestic boards, as depicted by John Cumberland. As harmless as a dove, with no hint of the serpent's wisdom. Rather does much of the fun arise from the troubles brought on the innocuous Pickwick by the self-seeking schemes of others. Samuel's face shines with good-humored interplay upon every living thing, he takes rough usage indeed, like the downright falsifying of Buzfuss to make him frown, flush, and gasp his indignation. Mr. Cumberland's Pickwick goes through life unbelieved that people can be actuated by ulterior motives. In a world of guile and selfishness, he is bumped by facts to the contrary he seems only bewildered and incredulous. In his harmlessness Pickwick is another Uncle Toby, that benevolent gentleman who captured a house for his cat and was unhurt out of the window to enjoy life as it might. Mr. Cumberland kept unbroken through the evening that genial, radiant affection for all and sundry that is Pickwick's irresistible quality. One laughs at him and loves him at the same time, his goodness and gallantry, his futility, his solicitude for others, his delight with every incident in the pageant of daily affairs, his relish for the commonplace, his overflowing credulity in the episode of Jingle's tall stories of Spanish adventure.

Jingle, too, leaped forth with all his grotesque extravagances, a sort of hand-me-down crushed tragedian, always fiercely histrionic as presented by Mr. Miller, with all the traditional tastes of the part. No wonder the genial company of Pickwickians were startled and fascinated by Jingle's antics. Especially agitated was the timorous Mr. Winkle of Mr. Bunker. The trial was naturally the high point of the performance. Was there ever a more ludicrous court of justice outside "Alice in Wonderland"? One will long smile over the enchanting due of Winkle in the Manor House scene with Miss Isabella Wardle (Jill Winkle). A fragrant creature in old lace and lavender was this scene. Then there were the absurdities of the picnic scene at Dingley Dell with Sam Weller in full flavor in his new job as a gentleman's gentleman. The vitality of Mr. McNaughton's Sam went far to sustain the dramatic fabric of the whole performance. Of similar quality was the Tony Weller and Buzfuss of Mr. Winston. This pair of players aroused and sustained the audience's laughter at will.

So long is the list of characters that it is difficult to identify many of the personages, not that this is necessary for the enjoyment of the play, but to give credit for one and another good bit of Dickens' impersonation. The stage pictures are handsome evocations of the Pickwickian times, in their authentic detail and mellow general effect. For in every respect this "Pickwick" transfers Dickens faithfully to the stage. Perhaps because of that very faithfulness there will be some who may feel that the book never quite turns into a play.

numbers in Italian, French and Spanish that captivates the patrons. Frederick Pearson assists at the piano. Sidney Marston and Gene Ford, musical comedy headliners, appear in "Divertissements," breezy comedy and repartee. Nazimova, of screen fame, headlines the show this week in "A Woman of the Earth," a dramatic playlet in one act by Edgar Allen Woolf. Her work is warmly appreciated, and she is ably assisted by Robert Conness, Isabel Hill and John Dobbie. Harry Holmes, "the pessimist," is back again with his jumble of comedy that is certainly different and much appreciated. The bill closes with a comedy acrobatic novelty by The Three Golfers.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" Repertory Theater—William Shakespeare's comedy, "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The cast:

Theseus.....Thomas Clavin
Hippolyta.....William Ford
Demetrius.....William Ford
Lysander.....William Ford
Helena.....William Ford
Quince.....William Ford
Bottom.....William Ford
Puck.....William Ford
Oberon.....William Ford
Titania.....William Ford
Moth.....William Ford
Mistard.....William Ford
Philautus.....William Ford
Snout.....William Ford
Starveling.....William Ford
Robin.....William Ford
Dorothy Jones.....William Ford
Eleanor Wright.....William Ford
Eleanor Moore.....William Ford
Velma Lawrence.....William Ford
Dorothy.....William Ford
Ruth Taylor.....William Ford
Margaret McCarthy.....William Ford
Dorothy.....William Ford
Dorothy Callahan.....William Ford
Philautus.....William Ford

The Repertory players have laid a sprightly and sportive hand upon this Shakespearean comedy. The play is Shakespeare in one of his most imaginative moments, farcical and gently satirical. It was produced last night with care, with attention to detail and with a say abandon that gave it freshness and vitality.

In all the entanglements of Shakespeare's fourfold love plot it was Bottom, the weaver, turned donkey in the dream of that midsummer night, that permitted society a dull moment. Marshall Vincent carried the role in a manner altogether funny. Charles Francis and Ruth Taylor as King and Queen of the Fairies lent grace and charm to difficult parts. Miss Scott as Hermia, with whom both Lysander and Demetrius are in love until the spell induced by Puck turns the affections, Mr. Phillips as Lysander, Mr. Faversham as Demetrius, and Miss Adler as Helena contribute much to make this comedy of three centuries ago as sensible as the love stories of today's stage.

The stage effects attained by Mr. Jorgulescu, especially his forest scenes, gave the players a setting of realistic beauty. Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" was played between the acts.

Boston Stage Notes

"The Ghost Train" (Unlimited), runs on at the Copley Theater with E. E. Olive and his assisting comedians providing laughs and thrills for the seventeenth week of this mystery play.

Fred Stone in "Cris-Cross," with Dorothy Stone, Charles Dillingham's spectacular musical comedy production at the Colonial, has settled down for a long spring run in Boston.

This evening the Winthrop Ames Company will appear in "Iolanthe" at the Plymouth, and for two weeks at least appears alternately in this opera and in "The Pirates of Penzance."

The Vagabond King" is drawing well-filled houses at the Shubert Theater with Edward Nell Jr., Carolyn Thompson and others of a large company providing an evening of stirring entertainment.

"Yes, Yes, Yvette," H. H. Frazee's latest musical comedy production, is in the second week of a run at the Wilbur Theater, which promises to last well into the summer.

Eddie Cantor in his latest film, "Special Delivery," in which he appears as a detective disguised as a postal messenger, maintains the good impression made by this comedian in his previous screen work. He is at the Metropolitan Theater this week. There is a graceful stage spectacle, "Memory Lane," and a variety of musical entertainment.

Ruth Shepley is appearing as leading woman this week at the James Theater in the stock company presentation of "Little Old New York."

GROUP OF STUDENTS TO REMODEL SCHOOL

Benefits of Vocational Training to Be Tested

CHICOPPEE, Mass., April 19 (Special)—Visible proof of the practical benefits of vocational training in this city's schools is to be afforded the vocational classes, under the direction of their instructors, will remodel the Grape Street school into an office building for the school department's administrative forces.

Detailed plans and specifications for the job have been drafted by the pupils and actual construction work will be started Wednesday morning.

On the main floor of the building the students will arrange an office for the superintendent of schools, and toilet facilities. They will build a council room on the second floor and also a display room where school work will be on daily exhibition. Then they will build a two-car garage to house school department autos.

Half of the expense of the work will be defrayed by the State Board of Education.

SHOE ARBITRATION BOARD REJECTS PLAN

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 19 (Special)—Edwin Wendell, chairman of the Shoe Board of Arbitration, yesterday stated that "the Shoe Board declines to be a cat's paw for the disturbing element among the shoehead operators." In dismissing a request of certain union representatives asking the board to make a wage cut for lasting operators, the Greenstein Shoe Company.

The case is one of the most unique that has yet reached the arbitration board. The board sees behind the

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FOX HUNT—House for summer season, 6 rooms, fully furnished, central location, excellent location, reasonable rent. J. H. NEWMAN, 1535 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City, at Millinery Store. Telephone BUlling 231.

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EDITORIALS

Europe "Goes It Alone"

IT IS rather an interesting, and perhaps a thoroughly defensible, thesis which Frank H. Simonds sets up in his book, just published, "How Europe Made Peace Without America." He expresses his contention thus:

As long as the United States participated in European affairs, the illusion that peace could have been made in the spirit of Versailles would have endured, and the German people would still have resisted, for no other course was left to them. Since the United States was bound in the end to go home, the sooner it retired and permitted the European peoples to deal with their own problems in their own way, the better for all concerned.

Most European statesmen today see the matter in much the same light. It is quite true that for three years after the abrupt retirement of the United States from the European field increasing chaos seemed to be the result. The old personalities were to the front, the old animosities and intrigues seemed indomitably to control. Mr. Simonds attributes to Ramsay MacDonald the primary influence in the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual respect and co-operation in Europe. Indeed it is a matter of such recent history that no student of foreign affairs can fail to remember how notable was the change in this respect effected during Mr. MacDonald's brief tenancy of Downing Street. It will, we think, be a pleasure to Americans to have this recollection somewhat stressed during the British Labor leader's present visit to the United States.

Perhaps Mr. Simonds is a little illogical in declaring the Dawes plan to be "the corner stone of European reconstruction," while upholding the theory that European reconstruction has been accomplished, so far as it has gone, without American aid. But it is true that Locarno and Thoiry were of purely European initiative, and from these informal discussions between statesmen the most promising steps toward the maintenance of good feeling on the continent have proceeded.

It is true, too, that the more far-seeing among British statesmen are not at this moment especially regretful that the United States is not in the League of Nations. They feel that the problems with which that organization must deal are in the main European and can best be dealt with by those who see most clearly the European scene. How little the League concerns itself with other than European problems is illustrated by its complete quiescence in the face of the conflagration in China. Every step, however, that it makes toward the reconstruction of Europe is hailed in the United States with gratification, which is none the less sincere even though America had no share in the achievement.

American Youths in Denmark

AS INTERNATIONAL visits by business men or professionals are doing much to advance the world's commercial and cultural relations, so it may be expected that in the invitation extended by certain Danish interests to 100 American high school boys to be their guests for some six weeks during the coming summer, an additional factor will present itself for that getting-better-acquainted which underlies much of present-day progress.

Denmark is a very small country, as territory goes, but even this may prove an advantage to visitors who with limited time at their disposal desire to observe as much as possible of what such a country has to show. It need hardly be emphasized that the American youths who are to share in this generous opportunity will permit nothing to interfere with their wish to gain improvement from their overseas trip. The high school is that stage in the American educational scheme where impressions should be of lasting value. It is but a step from there to that rung on the upward ladder where contact with the world becomes more of a serious business. Travel is at all times its own best recommendation as the invaluable factor which broadens the vision and leads to a better understanding of what is meant by real brotherhood.

Rich in historical and literary associations, Denmark should prove an intellectual treat to the American visitors. Considering further that English is being taught in all the Danish schools, no doubt the youths of Hamlet's land are to profit equally with the young guests with whom they will come in contact. It is true that the Danish high school is somewhat different from the American school of that designation, since farming is an important part of the school curriculum. But if visits to Danish high schools and dairies are to be part of the program, certainly it will but enhance the value of the sight-seeing.

Perhaps an outstanding point to be visited in Copenhagen will be the great museum dedicated to Thorvaldsen and containing all the works of this master sculptor, just as in the city of Odense the humble home of Hans Christian Andersen, now a museum, cannot fail to attract all who have ever enjoyed his matchless stories. As for direct amusement, Tivoli is the most unique outdoor establishment in Europe, with its superb orchestra.

If Denmark expects to obtain some publicity from this visit, who will deny it such an advantage? Youths are genuine ambassadors and if the American people will come to know Denmark better as a result of these young travelers' experience, both nations will be equal beneficiaries.

Real Estate Financing Today

THE appearance in some of the eastern American cities of what is comparatively a new type of real estate security—the fee ownership certificate—is attracting attention to what has long been a feature of European investment markets: the making of loans based upon the ground rent system of land tenure. In England and Scotland the "fee," or "feu," system of leasing land has prevailed in many of the large cities, in some cases whole residential or business areas showing one set of owners for the land and another for the buildings. When the leases under the fee system are made for long periods the results are practically the same as under the ordinary system of what is regarded as "private ownership of land," though in many

instances there have been complaints that such tying up of a plot operates to prevent its proper development, and to check needed building operations. Along with the agitation for other changes in the British land laws, there has recently arisen a demand for the abolition of such features of the fee system as seem to give the fee owners too large a share of increased rental values due to increasing population or expenditures for public improvements. Another objection to the system has been the claim that the owners of the fee, or title to the land, pay little or no taxes on the property, the burden of taxation falling almost wholly upon the tenant.

In seeking the extension of this system of land tenure in the United States, its advocates have not been unmindful of the abuses that have arisen under the varying forms of real estate mortgaging, and have sought to provide an investment security that while possibly giving smaller annual interest rates, will give greater assurance of permanent returns. As practiced in Detroit, Cleveland and other cities, the method followed is the purchase of a lot, deeded to a trust company, which becomes the owner. The land is then leased to a corporation or operating company on the basis of its potential earning power, under an agreement that the lessee assumes the property tax burden. Fee certificates are issued representing shares in the ownership of the land, these certificates being in effect similar to shares of stock in a corporation.

On behalf of the fee system it is claimed that there is much less risk as to payment of dividends, since the amount to be paid by the lessee is fixed, and in event of his default in the rental the property can be seized and sold. Whether this separation of a piece of real estate into two entities will make the ownership of the land more attractive and profitable than with the building and lot combined, can only be shown after extensive experiments.

The Rationalism of Industry

IN A report on the rationalization of industry in the United States filed with the planning committee of the International Economic Conference to be held at Geneva in May, David Houston has gone rather significantly into the commercial progress made in America during the past ten years or so. Mr. Houston served in the Cabinet of President Wilson in two different capacities. He was first Secretary of Agriculture and later Secretary of the Treasury. Before that, he had acquired a reputation as an educator. His report, therefore, on the economic conditions existing in the United States deserves the most careful consideration, which will undoubtedly be given it at Geneva.

Mr. Houston points out that rationalization has been brought about in the United States through (1) stabilization, (2) standardization, and (3) simplification. He outlines in brief how the anti-trust laws prevent cartels and trade agreements, although statistical studies of trades have been effected through association co-operation and through the various bureaus of the Government. This work is sufficiently effective to make it possible for industries to budget production ahead, a course that has been adopted in a very practical way in the telephone field and motor industry, and through regional advisory boards of shippers for the railroads. Inasmuch as companies have been able to budget their operations ahead with some degree of accuracy, it has enabled them to guarantee a definite number of hours of labor to their workmen. Thereby employment has been stabilized and somewhat standardized. In that connection insurance, premiums, benefits, and employee stock ownership, all have been used with some measure of success in aiding in the reduction of labor turnover.

At the same time the Government has assisted American industry directly by encouraging the adoption of simplified standards. In some instances, there has been a reduction in the varieties of a product as high as 97 per cent. And simplified practice has been adapted to such commodities as highly varied as brick, milk bottles, beds, lunch room china, box board, wire fencing and numerous other articles.

That tangible success has crowned these efforts at rationalization of industry is only too patent. The success can be measured in the annual profits of American industries. It has been accomplished without sacrificing the American fundamental of competitive effort, and unrestricted markets. In that regard rationalization of industry in the United States might be said to be in striking contrast to the imperialism of trade in other countries. The program as adopted in America is being offered to the projected economic conference in Geneva for all that it is worth. It is to be hoped that European industries will find much in the program that they can adopt to their own betterment.

The Farm Bill Compromise

WHILE it may be insisted that there still remains a wide breach to be spanned before the Administration in Washington and the champions of farm relief as the plan was outlined in the McNary-Haugen measure passed by Congress and vetoed by the President arrive at a point of satisfactory agreement, there are, nevertheless, convincing indications that a compromise will be effected. The fact has been disclosed that Senator McNary, coauthor of the bill, after conferences with President Coolidge, has set out to ascertain, if possible, just what concessions the farmers and their representatives in the West and middle West will be willing to make in order to insure the final enactment of a relief measure at the next session of Congress. It is not believed that the Oregon Senator has voluntarily undertaken such a mission without feeling some assurance, in advance, that it will prove successful.

Advices from Washington tend to make clear the important point that the Administration, or more specifically the President, will place no narrow limit upon the amount of the fund which may be devoted to the relief sought. Again the fact is emphasized that Mr. Coolidge is in full sympathy with the cause of the farmers and that he is now, as he has always been, anxious to insure the prosperity and welfare of the basic industry which they represent. But it is as unequivocally stated now as in the President's veto

message that he is unalterably opposed to the method by which it was proposed to bring about price equalization. Any measure which will require executive approval during the next session of Congress, it is pointed out, must exclude the McNary-Haugen equalization plan. This was, it seems, made clear to Senator McNary before he left Washington.

According to Senator Fess of Ohio, who has supported the Administration program for farm relief, the plan which it is hoped will meet the general approval of the people of the country as a whole, and of at least that of the conservative farmers and business men of the wheat and corn belts, is one to extend the scope of co-operative marketing associations and clothe them with authority and a government appropriation that will permit them to control prices to a considerable extent, thus aiding the farmers by buying their surplus product and holding it until market and trade conditions become more favorable to the producers.

What many will no doubt agree is a progressive feature of the proposed supplemental or substitute plan is that of taking the management and control of relief measures entirely out of the hands of the Government and placing it in the hands of the farmers. According to Senator Fess, it is sought to reach agreement upon a plan under which the co-operative marketing associations, using funds supplied by the Government, would be able to advance as high as 75 per cent of the money required by farmers at the time of marketing their crops, thus making it possible to store wheat and other products in warehouses until prices improved, instead of placing them all on the markets at one time. Under this plan the farmers would be obliged to assume 25 per cent of the amount involved in the risk, if any, the co-operatives, in which the farmers would be shareholders, assuming 75 per cent.

This, briefly summarized, is what seems to be the plan upon which President Coolidge and his advisers believe there should be reasonably general agreement. Nothing in the form of an ultimatum has been issued, it appears, yet it is intimated that the President feels that he has made all reasonable concessions. What will be the result of Senator McNary's semi-official survey it is still too early even to forecast. But when it is realized that he is going among the farmers as their friend, and that he must, in agreeing to accept the mission, have indicated his sympathy with the undertaking and a willingness to present the plan without bias against it, there is the reasonable hope that what has appeared as an insurmountable barrier will be overcome.

Camp Fire Girls' Progress

THAT the Camp Fire Girls' organizations are reporting progress all over the United States is evidence that they are filling a need. And that they are able to report, as was the case at the recent annual conference of Camp Fire executives in New York, a number of decidedly worthwhile achievements indicates that they are filling that need in a practical manner that demands commendation.

One does not have to describe in detail these accomplishments to appreciate what is being done, although it does no harm to recall that the Harriman gold medal, the most prized yearly award, was awarded to a counselor who lives fifteen miles from Hazleton, N. D., and who took a group of girls living over an area of twenty-five miles for a two-weeks' camping trip near the State capital. While this was considered the outstanding feat, the achievement of the Kansas City (Kan.) organization must surely have come a close second. For this latter group obtained two abandoned cars near the end of a trolley line and remodeled them into an entertainment hall and a bunkhouse, wherein they have been able to enjoy much fun.

It is not so much, however, their specific accomplishments that constitute the true value of these groupings of girls. Rather it is the sentiment of friendship that is aroused and the kindly amenities that are provoked by them that represent their outstanding worth to their communities and to the country. Some may have forgotten that in Proverbs one can read, "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." And the Camp Fire Girls are assuredly bringing out a larger sense of true friendliness.

Editorial Notes

Washington, D. C., has become so closely identified with the thought of legislators and laws that it is refreshing to read of the many excursions now in vogue to and in the national capital. One street car after another, one reads, marked "Special Car," passes, stopping here and there to pick up youths and adults of both sexes. All the available buses, also, have been pressed into the service for the visitors who go from one government bureau to another, and who delight in actually seeing where this, that or the other federal work is accomplished. It is perhaps no wonder that they enjoy most the bureau where money is made, because nearly everyone likes to feel that intimacy with abundance which is exemplified in this industry! And there is the aesthetic phase of the matter also to consider, as daffodils and pansies, magnolias and other flowers are welcoming the holiday makers. It is good to think of national capitals in somewhat different aspect from that of drab governmental activities.

Seven centuries ago construction was begun on the great cathedral which today rears itself in massiveness at Cologne, Germany. How modern ingenuity and invention are revolutionizing methods employed in such institutions is demonstrated by the announcement of the German Railroads Information Office, New York, which states that radio loudspeakers and amplifiers are being installed in the cathedral so that sermons may be heard with equal clarity in all parts of the great edifice. The experiments have proved highly successful, the information office states, for not only were the words of the speakers heard with perfect enunciation in all parts of the auditorium, but the music was given an added charm and sweetness. Thus the inventions of modern times are being applied to ancient institutions without detracting by their presence, but enabling a fuller and richer enjoyment of beauties that have lived for centuries.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S book on the World War has had a great success over here. It is certainly one of the most interesting, dispassionate and fair accounts which have yet appeared of the movement of military and naval events between 1914 and 1918. It does not seem likely that anyone will alter the fundamental military diagnosis that Mr. Churchill has made, though it will probably be largely modified in detail.

But Mr. Churchill is extraordinarily uninterested in the causes which brought about so terrific a storm in human affairs. He is absorbed, indeed fascinated, by the gigantic forces which came into collision in 1914 and by the process by which one aggregation of force eventually prevailed over the other. But with the elements which ranged these tremendous forces against one another he hardly deals in any of the four volumes of his book.

The really important thing for our age is to study not the military history of the Great War, but the conditions of thought among the nations which produced it. Why did the nations of Europe suddenly precipitate themselves upon one another in fear and indignation and hate, and why did the rest of the nations of the world, many of them thousands of miles away, gradually become enmeshed, so that, instead of stopping the carnage and destruction, they could only produce a right solution by plunging into them also?

It was naturally the fashion during the war for every nation to regard itself as fighting for a cause which was entirely right, while its enemies were fighting for one which was entirely wrong. Reflection and a better knowledge of the facts compel us to qualify this view. There was, broadly speaking, a right and a wrong stage, but the issues involved were wider and more important than those which the mass of any nation was able to discern amid the noise and turmoil of the storm.

The simplest way of seeing what they were is to rise above the propaganda of the various nations altogether and to look at the broad results of the struggle as a whole. The war overthrew autocracy in Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary. It liberated nationality all over the world, in central Europe, in Ireland, in India, and so on. It set going a movement for democracy everywhere, a movement which in places such as Russia and Turkey and China has so far proved unable to resist chaos or reaction, but which will without doubt eventually prevail. And it has brought home to every thinker the need for some kind of international organization for peace if recurrent wars are to be prevented.

There was no effective reason why these good results should have been attained by the destructive process of war. It was perfectly possible for them to have been brought about peacefully, if intelligence, unselfishness and good will had been at the helm of the nations' policy. They came through the agony and disaster of a world war simply because the nations were so selfish and so self-centered and so unintelligently indifferent to what wisdom and love prescribed that they took none of the steps which would have prevented the war by removing the causes which were bringing it nearer every hour.

There was nothing impracticable about constitutional reform in the great autocracies which would have substituted popular ideals for the standards of military despots. There was nothing impracticable about giving to suppressed nationalities the local autonomy they were entitled to. There was nothing impracticable about calling international conferences to deal effectively with the whole complex of colonial problems, competitive armaments, or those other quarrels which flamed out in world-wide war. These results were actually accomplished by the war. The only thing which prevented them being done in peace was the state of thought of the nations concerned.

Mr. Churchill has shown the terrible engines for mutual slaughter and destruction which the nations were driven

to produce and use once the collision took place. Yet the whole of this hideous experience is being studied and improved upon and refined in the general staffs of the armies of every nation today, so that no lesson in destruction may be ignored.

What equivalent thought is being given to the discernment of the causes which led up to the world catastrophe so that we may recognize the symptoms in time and heal the causes before they can take effect in war? For if the same causes are in operation today as were in operation in 1914, they will sooner or later, in due time, inevitably produce precisely the same effects.

Are nations markedly less selfish and indifferent to their neighbors than they were before the war? Are they less self-centered and more willing to co-operate intelligently with one another for human ends? In some ways it would seem that they are. The existence of a League of Nations and the success of the Washington Conference and of Locarno point in that direction. But the failure of the effort to get any kind of agreement about land armaments up to date and the general attitude of Russia to the rest of the world point in the other.

There is certainly progress in the direction of substituting democratic for autocratic systems of government. There is national freedom everywhere in Europe. The British Commonwealth has been reorganized on a new and equal basis. Asia has awakened from the slumber of ages and is once more on the move, though where it is going is still in doubt. On the other hand, in Fascism and in Communism are movements which rest not upon the freedom of the citizen to think for himself, but on the inculcated duty that he must think and act as he is told.

Again, there are new problems, unfamiliar to the pre-war age but no less difficult than the problems which the nations were then unable to solve save by war. There are the immensely difficult issues raised by color. How, peacefully and wisely and without war, are we to make the continuous readjustments in standing and status between peoples differing in color and level of civilization, which is being forced upon us by the annihilation of space? Some of the acts since 1918 have not contributed to that end.

Then there are the new economic issues which the contraction and development of the earth have brought into the forefront. The control of raw materials, such as rubber or oil, is one such issue. The problems incidental to the investment of large quantities of capital in foreign countries, illustrated by the controversies about inter-allied debts with the effect on international trade, is another. Economic rivalry has always been one of the great causes of war. That rivalry takes new forms today. But have the nations learned how to prevent that rivalry from leading them toward the same fatal result?

The truth is that the world as we know it is the result of the way in which its peoples think. It drifts into the cataclysm which Mr. Churchill describes, mainly because they have not risen sufficiently in the moral scale to put the needs of humanity on a level with their own needs. In consequence, they remain divided, suspicious, self-centered. Then when the troubles arise which these conditions of thought inevitably produce, they rush to war instead of combining patiently to find the solution which a willingness to act from the standpoint of the higher interests of humanity as a whole would disclose.

A fundamental cause of war is the selfish determination to enforce personal points of view. A remedy for war, therefore, and an important one, will be found in the direction of a genuine international outlook entertained by all peoples. Unfortunately, it is doubtful if nearly as much attention is being paid to the attempt to cultivate such an outlook as is being paid to the endeavor to maintain national desires and personal wishes. Unless a different standpoint be gained, however, there is a likelihood that there may be a repetition of the terrible scenes which Mr. Churchill has so graphically described.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

ABOUT 470 American students and fifty professors sailing around the world on the S.S. Ryndam paid a two days' visit to the German capital recently while their "floating university" waited for them in Hamburg harbor. They inspected the Reichstag, the university and the state library, and soon their chain of sight-seeing cars became well known all through the city. It was especially the keen interest they displayed and their general joviality which won them the hearts of the population. The municipal authorities received them in one of the town halls, where they were welcomed in the name of the city by Dr. Boes, the Head Burgomaster. His speech, in which he said how intently Berlin was watching the progress made in the United States, was followed by a few hearty and much-applauded words by Dean Lough.

The radiocasting of lectures on agriculture from Berlin, which was commenced systematically half a year ago for the instruction of farmers throughout Germany, has proved a great success and will be continued at the rate of two lectures weekly. The courses held by experts dealt with farming, cattle raising, forestry, fruit and vine growing and gardening, both the theoretical as well as the practical side being treated. On one occasion the Minister of Agriculture spoke on topical political problems in connection with farming. The farmers viewed this instruction in the beginning with skepticism, but now gather around the loudspeaker and later discuss the lecture to see how they can best put its suggestions into practice.

Water sports are the chief recreations for the population of Berlin during the summer months, owing to the chain of lovely lakes surrounding their city and connected by the Rivers Havel and Spree. On a Sunday afternoon hundreds of white sailing yachts, innumerable canoes and rowing boats, small motorboats and stately motor launches, as well as a large fleet of pleasure steamers, plow through the waters of the Wannsee, Mueggelsee, Jungfersee and the many other lakes. The yachtsman views this growing congestion with some concern, for not all Sunday trippers are acquainted with the rules of the water and know how to avoid crossing the track of a cruising yacht. This becomes especially exasperating when a regatta is sailed. Under these circumstances, several of the yachting clubs of Berlin have decided either to shift their tents to the shore of a lake a little farther away from Berlin or to open a branch on the coast of the Baltic Sea.

The wisdom of this withdrawal to more distant lakes becomes evident when one learns that small motorboat taxis will be introduced on the Havel River and Wannsee Lake this summer. Like Berlin street taxis, these fast little motorboats will carry four passengers besides the "chauffeur," a meter showing the fare, and can be distinguished from private owned boats by a checkered band around the body. In future one need only go to a taxi-boat stand or hail a passing boat to be taken to any point of the lake. This may be most delightful for the "land lubber," but it is annoying for the yachtsman and canoe owner, who already see themselves in the midst of tiny taxicabs dashing to and fro, and they predict the day when the "traffic" will be regulated on the lakes by green, yellow and red signal lamps fixed to buoys and by floating traffic towers or even swimming policemen.

In order that the host of excursionists and boat owners populating the surroundings of Berlin in the summer may quench their thirst in places where there are no restaurants, the suggestion is made that "drinking water men" be posted this summer wherever it is necessary and possible. These men are to obtain the permission from the city to drill a small well and to serve the water to the passers-by. Those who have been bathing or rowing, or have been walking for hours through the forest on a hot

summer's afternoon, will be only too glad, it is averred, to obtain a glass of fresh water for the cheap price of two pennings from the "water man," and he should do good business while serving a need.

An American company which has been rebuilding parts of the devastated provinces in France has now offered to build 14,000 two, three and four room apartments in Berlin in order to mitigate the housing shortage. The company intends spending 150,000,000 marks on this work, and demands of the city that it should rent the apartments for twenty-eight years, subletting them to families, after which period the apartments will become the property of the city. Naturally, 14,000 apartments are only a drop in a bucket when one considers that considerably more than 100,000 flats are needed, owing to the cessation of building since the war; but at least a beginning will be made in this way to improve conditions. Until now, however, the municipal authorities have not yet decided whether to accept this offer. The new houses would be erected in the South of Berlin, between the districts of Tempelhof, Schöneberg and Steglitz.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve the right of selection and is not responsible for the return of unsolicited material.

Protecting Farmers and Fruit Growers

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read your articles on farmers and orchardists with especial interest, as I live on a fruit ranch. My husband raises apples principally, depending upon the proceeds for a living. Marketing conditions are, however, such that he loses out all the time, and this last season we went far behind, although we had 1800 boxes of fine apples, consigned to English buyers. All we got was a deficit in return, and he had to pay the freight.

These apples sold well in foreign markets. We had radio reports telling the prices at which they were selling, and all quotations were good. But we, as the growers, got nothing, and even worse than that.

We were glad when the McNary-Haugen bill was vetoed, as it did not provide anything for us at all, and we read with interest about Mr. Coolidge's willingness to pass something to relieve the marketing situation. He stated also that if any scheme could be brought forward which he saw would be good for the producer he would work for it.

Now we have a plan which could be worked out for us all right if we can only get Government help, and it would work equally well for the cotton grower, the wheat grower, the corn grower and all other similarly placed.

First, we must have a cold storage plant built by Government money, and this plant will care for the whole White Salmon Valley. The plant would receive, say, five cents per box for all apples going through it, and would thus pay for itself in a few years. After it was paid for, the five cents could accumulate so that the people who use it would own it eventually.

When anyone wanted apples—foreign buyers, for instance—they could come to the plant and pay for them. The plant would be advertised and every apple dealer would know where to find fine apples. These he could then buy at a price that would protect the grower.

In the wheat belt there could be elevators built on the same plan and mills to grind the grain. And the cotton growers could be taken care of similarly.

There is no reason for the present system and it ought to be abolished. We are on the ground and of course see things differently from the way many others may see them.

MARTHA P. McLANAHAN.
White Salmon, Wash.